Rs 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. VII. NO. 18 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
26th January ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853
8th " ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.
Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.
All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
7th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer	
1919		
23rd January ..	Dumra ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
24th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
24th " ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
27th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Yubari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	14th Jan.	20th Jan.
Tosan Maru.	Matsuo ..	3856	27th Jan.	6th Feb.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.
Shinyu Maru.	S. Konaka ..	..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Yerimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	25th Jan.	31st Jan.	Japan.
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	27th Jan.	2nd Feb.	Japan.

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK !
MAKE MILLIONS THINK !
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerafaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jehore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds etxceed ..... Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth.
Poona City.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petti Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wif predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 671 BALES COTTON.
Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1919, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), by order of Sheth Harnandray Baijnath at his room at Colaba Cotton Green and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Brothers of Belgaum who have failed to pay margin money:—
480 bales cotton Bail Hongal.
100 bales cotton Viramgam.
70 bales cotton Miraj.
21 bales cotton Mathia.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON SUNDAY, the 26th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the 2nd Floor of No. 6, Grants Building, near Cotton Green, Colaba, of very decent and strongly made highly polished furniture of the latest design, cottage piano by Messrs. Rose and Co., Valvet door curtains, lug drawing room galicha, nice wall pictures, Bos stove of 3 burners, rich glass and crockery ware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 26th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the above place, very decent and strongly made latest pattern furniture of well-known makers including full size dining table, dining arm chairs, dumb waiter, meat safe, side board, plush lined very decent drawing room suite, curzou chair to match, marble top center table, single and double mirror door almyrahs, very handsome corner cabinets, latest design dressing chest of drawers masterkey roll top table, writing desk revolving office arm chair, revolving book case, very strong and substantial double wooden bedstead, low and easy chairs, hat stands, reclining chair, dirty cloth, basket, velvet door curtains with brass rods, washing table, cottage piano by Messrs. Rose and Co., piano stool, filter, bath tubs, boss stove of 3 burners, rich glass and plated ware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
Property of Mrs. J. E. Hobson sailed to England and others.
Catalogues will be published and goods are on view.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Jan., 1919.

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE OF 450 BALES YARN.
Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction by order of Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas, Esq., at his shop at Tamba Kata, Pydownie, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Ravaloo Ayer, Nayasami Ayer.
450 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Jan., 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.
GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY
"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."
Our Prices are the "Cheapest."
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. STEPHENS AND CO., VETERINARY SURGEONS, OPPOSITE THE ALLBLESS BAUG, AT CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAON.
Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, (unless the properties are previously disposed of by private sale), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the following ltnded properties on the premises:—
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate, at Churni Road in Girgaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, with the messuages and buildings standings thereon, admeasuring 1,758 1/3 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the East by the Oart of Panjrapole Charity, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the Oart of Mahomed Hoosein Toongaker, and on the South by the moiety of the Oart of Gopinath Damaji and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No. 1842, Old Survey No. 137, and New Survey No. 8042, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 1175 and Street No. 1, which said premises are held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 8th day of December, 1864 and made between Bhikhaji Nusserwanji and Hormusji Bhicaji of the one part and Babaji Naranji and Bajoobai, his wife, of the other par for t term of 99 years from the 8th day of December, 1864, (renewable in perpetuity) at the monthly rent of Rs. 45.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Churney Road in Girgaon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the buildings and messuages standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards be the same little more or less and included in the New Revenue Survey of 1869, and 1870, under No. 8041 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Soondrabai, wife of Janardhun Wassoodev and partly by the property thirdly hereinafter described on the South by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the West by the property of Awabai and on the East by the property of the said Soondrabai.
THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the south side of Churney Road, aforesaid, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards, be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46 and included in the New Survey of 1869 and 1870 under No. 8040 and bounded on the North by Churney Road, on the South by the property secondly hereinbefore described, on the West by the property of Awabai, and on the East by the property of Soondrabai.
FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land admeasuring 5,147 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger plot o land known as Girgaon "Gaewady") and situate at Girgaon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Panjropole Institution, on the West partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondee, part. ly by the property of Ramnath Dadaji and partly by the property of Rughnathdas Gopaldas and known as Mr. Stephens stables, on the North by the property of Shreefabibi, wife of Mahomed Esmail and on the South by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Darukhanawalla, standing in the books of the Municipality under Wards Nos. 145 (1 2) and 146 (1 A) and Street Nos. 12 and 12 A, and 13 A, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8050 and Pens'on Tax Nos. 58—152. which said premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of July, 1880 and made between Nowroji and Manecklal Atmaram, the then Secretaries of an Institution in Bombay known as the Panjarapole Institution of the one part and William Stephens and Frank Stephens of the other part for a term of 50 years from 1st day of January 1890 (with an option of renewal for another 50 years) at the monthly rent of Rs. 250.
For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, and private offers apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co. Solicitors for the Vendor at their Office, at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1919.

WANTED.
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 73 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHUJ MOHOLLA OR DON TAD SECOND ROW.
Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dinshanji and others, Transferees of Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge dated respectively the 3rd day of November, 1911, and the 15th day of August, 1912, and made between Mahomed Rahimtulla of the one part and Furdoonji Aderji Madan of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Mahomed Rahimtulla, the Mortgagor of a Moiety of the property hereinafter mentioned and under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Abdul Razak Rahimtulla, owner of the other Moiety of the said property, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property, viz.:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Don Tad 2nd Row or Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1482, 1482, New No. 7240, Old Survey Nos. 2585, and New Survey No. 2928 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2131 and Street No. 331-335 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the said Don Tad 2nd Row now known as Jackeria Masjid Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Memon Abdul Rahiman Haji Yacoob and now of Cassam Noor Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Haji Ahmed and now of Haji Noor Mahomed Oosman.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, or Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.
On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the baling press in Champa Gully opp. the Dharamraj Gully Gate of Moolji Jaitha Market, and on account and at the risk of B. L. Kakaranis of Calcutta:—
5 bales each 50 pieces Country Grey Shirtings, 10½ lbs. of a Sholapur Mill.
7 bales each 50 pieces Country Grey Shirtings, 11 lbs. of a Sholapur Mill.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent.; delivery within 8 days.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

SALE OF 156 BAGS COLOMBO ROOTS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Bank concerned, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown of Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., near Akbar Press Carnac Bunder the following:—
J. F. S.—156 bags Colombo Roots.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1919.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
23, Churchgate Street.
SUITE CASES, FURNITURE.
AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 23, Churchgate Street (beside Mongini's new premises) including leather suite cases, electric bulb 230 volt., prints, curtain cloths, furnitures as drawing-room suite, hatstand, centre table, carved wood teapoy, jeweller's show cases, petrol table lamp, carpets, phonographs, electric Zummer's fans, etc. Also some articles of jewellery and gold, silver wrist watches.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be paid by the purchaser and delivered in three days.
BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January 1919.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display adver tisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Cash payments are received only during Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. On Saturdays and Holidays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

HOUSE REPAIRING, OIL PAINTING, WHITEWASHING, GENERAL REPAIRS carefully done. Apply DATE and Co., Contractors, First Carpenter Street, Girgaum Bombay. 356

B. S. A. ROYAL ENFIELD, Invicta, Sun, Royal West End cycles. Palmer cycle and Motor cycle tyres, other accessories received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 357

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN —The well-known uptodate Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. ORIENT HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay. 370

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A MOTOR MECHANIC, having at least six years' experience. Apply Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 249

WANTED—Young, energetic, Gujarati UNDERGRADUATES for office and library work, goodhand, regularity, honesty essential. See R. G. TRIPATHI, Morarji Chawls, 2/36, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon; (between 8—9 p.m.). 362

WANTED.—Two competent TYPISTS and GENERAL CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 105 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 344

WANTED by an Import Office, an experienced SALESMAN for Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines and a SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply sharp stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 333

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT (graduateate or undergraduate with Sanskrit as second language) for Balashram at Cutch-Mandvi. Apply in person with testimonials, if any, to Messrs. HUNSRAJ & Co. 20, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, a man with experience preferred. 322

WANTED.—A competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANT CHEF for the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. Salary upto Rs. 300 per month with free board and quarters to a really capable man. Please apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 349

WANTED—A qualified and trained LADY SUPERINTENDENT for an Industrial School for Women and a Primary Girls' School. Knowledge of Hindi language preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating salary, qualifications, age, experience and references. Applications will be received upto 15th March, 1919. (Sd.) REWACHAND RATANCHAND, Secretary, Sind Sanatan Dharma Mandala, Karachi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPISTS in a Solicitor's Firm. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."† 368

WANTED—The following hands for a school in Bombay Presidency:—Two GRADUATES and two MATRICS. Apply to KAPOOR & Co., Delhi.' 364

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG energetic Accountant with experience in accountancy seeks EMPLOYMENT in or outside Bombay. Write Box No. 99 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 317

An experienced SALESMAN in Import and Export lines wants engagement as a MILL STORE PURCHASER in some local mill. Good influence in the bazar guaranteed. can work all round. Apply Box No. 107, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 353

WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or 4 ROOMS by a non-vegetarian Hindu Family from Upper India. Apply Box No. 106 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 350

WANTED—INFORMATION—Rs. 100—20 for each race tip, strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 363

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TELEPHONES. Long Distance Magneto Wall and Desk Telephones Switchboards, Accessories. EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., KARACHI. Telegrams: "ELECTRIC KARACHI".

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns at Jambulwadi, Kalkadevi Road. Apply:—MATHURADAS VISSANJI, 3, Wallace Street, Fort. 347

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Three temporary CLERKS for the Passport Branch of the Political Department on Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Political Department, Secretariat, Bombay. 354

JUST PUBLISHED.

TOWN PLANNING TOWARDS CITY DEVELOPMENT.

A REPORT TO THE DURBAR OF INDORE BY PATRICK GEDDES.

Holkar State Printing Press, Indore.

2 VOLS. folio, with 10 folding Plans, (not sold separately) Price Rs. 20 (post free Rs. 21 or £1-11-6) ORDERS PAYABLE TO STATE PRESS, INDORE. As the number is limited, early application is desirable.

VOLUME I.

City Survey.
Public Health.
Essential Industries.
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In these Volumes Prof. Geddes has worked out one of the most comprehensive, detailed and economical of Plannings yet prepared for any City; dealing with the Improvement and Development of the old City, the provision of extensive Garden Suburbs, and the development of a large New Industrial Town. Many fresh treatments are indicated; as for Water, and Drainage, Sanitation and Public Health, new Communications and Suburbs, and much cheapened yet improved Housing. Advances in School and University planning, designing of Culture Institutes, Parks and Gardens are also made. Questions of Civics and Citizenship are also discussed: so that these volumes will be of general appeal, as well as technical value, to all interested in City Improvement, throughout India or beyond. 365

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PRINCIPAL of the Secondary Training College, Bombay. The post is in the Indian Educational Service and any appointment will be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State. Candidates must have obtained an Honours' Degree of a British, Colonial or Indian University (preferably in Arts including Philosophy) and a Diploma (or the equivalent) in the Theory and Practice of Education. Experience in teaching University students is also requisite. Caeteris paribus preference will be given to a candidate possessing a knowledge of the Bombay Educational system and of one of the vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency. Applications should be submitted so as to reach the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, not later than the 28th February. In the case of applicants already in Government service applications must be submitted through the proper official channels. Before making final recommendations to Government the Director of Public Instruction will see selected candidates at Poona on dates to be fixed hereafter.

Candidates should state in their applications (which should be in duplicate) date and place of birth, nationality and (in the case of Indians) caste, qualifications and previous experience, and should attach copies of testimonials in duplicate.

J. C. COVERNTON.
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, 17th January, 1919. 358

NOTICE.

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE "PYRAMID" BRAND

Apply stating requirements to:
JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD.,
Cook's Bldg., Fort, Bombay 262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—The following temporary establishment:—

1. One qualified and experienced SURVEYOR, for carrying out road surveys and preparing project. Pay consolidated according to qualifications upto Rs. 100, Period of appointment not less than 6 months.
2. Four qualified SUB-OVERSEERS with experience of survey and constructions. works. Pay according to qualifications. Probable period of appointment one year.
3. SUB-DIVISIONAL CLERK on Rs. 30 p. m. with experience of P. W. D. accounts works and correspondence. The appointment is borne on the annual temporary establishment sanctioned by Government and is permanent for all practical purposes.
4. Three CLERKS on the Permanent establishment on Rs. 20 p. m. in the Undersigned's office for filling vacancies caused by deputation, long leave, etc., of permanent incumbents. Period not less than six months, but it may continue for a longer period.
5. Half a dozen MAISTRIS with experience for employment on the works establishment Rs. 2. Apply immediately to the undersigned with testimonials.

(Sd.) S. S. AIYANGAR,
Ag. Executive Engineer, E.K.D.
366

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, SULZER BRUDERER & CO., the sole Representatives in India of the Bernese Alps Milk Company, Stalden (Switzerland), have for a long time past been importing into and selling in India condensed and sterilised Swiss Milk, the manufacture of the above Company, enclosed in tins and bottles bearing labels having inscribed thereon the device of a bear feeding a baby bear, the registered trade mark of the above Company and the wards "Bear Brand", the designation by which the milk manufactured by the said Company is known; both which said trade marks and designation have been adopted and used as trade marks to distinguish milk of the said Company, and the exclusive right to use the same in India is vested in us.

And whereas it was brought to our notice that certain persons imported into India Japanese milk contained in tins having affixed to them labels having depicted thereon the figure of a bear and in print the words "Bear Brand" and upon our threatening action we have received an ample apology for this infringement of our rights NOW THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED against importing selling or purchasing any tins of milk bearing either the figure of a bear or the words "Bear Brand", without satisfying themselves that the milk contained therein is Swiss milk of the Bernese Alps Milk Co. and NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that any person found infringing our rights by the use of the representation of a bear and the designation of "Bear Brand", or either of them separately in connection with milk other than that of the Bernese Alps Milk Co., will be immediately proceeded against according to law.

(Sd.) SULZER, BRUDERER & Co.,
Sole Representatives of the Bernese Alps Milk Company, Stalden, Switzerland.

No. 73, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 20th January, 1919. 345

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS, Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client, who was a partner in the business which was carried on between my client and Messrs. CHAMPAKLAL JAVERCHAND, MAGANBHAI WAGHJI and CHUNILAL JAVERCHAND in Spieces, Sugar and Grain (Karimna) at Mandvi Bunder in the name, style and firm of Champaklal Jugjiwandas and Co., and at Peenang and Singapore in the name, style and firm of Maganlal Chunilal and Co., has retired from the said firms.

The continuing partners will pay the amount due by and receive the amount due to the said firms of Champaklal Jugjiwandas and Co., and Maganbhai Chunilal and Co.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1919.

N. C. DALAL,
360 Attorney for Mr. Jivraj Jugjiwandas.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDULHOOSEIN KARIMBHOY JANJERIA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLY SARAFALLY TAVERI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the western side of Parel Road Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 716, New No. 7883, Old Survey No. 1171 and New Survey No. 4528 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 8103 and Street Nos. 578-580 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Parel Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedally Mulla Abdul Husein and Akbarally Mulla Abdul Husein and on or towards the South by the property of Marwadi Puma Rama.

Dated this 20th day of January 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
369 Purchaser's Attorneys.
367.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Rev. Dr. B. DeMONTE, L. M. D'ALMEIDA, PETER BAPTISTA, JAMES D'SILVA, V. A. FERNANDEZ, JOHN D'LIMA, DIEGO VALLADARES, DAVID THOMPSON and PETER CHAVES, the President and members of the Board of Confraternity of the Holy Rosary attached to the Cathedral, of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing admeasurement according to an old plan 150 square yards but recent admeasurement found to be 155 square yards of which the Fazandar is the Fabrica of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, together with the building standing thereon bearing Ward No. 3767, Street No. 113. The said piece of land forms part of Collector's Old No. 266, New Nos. 1839-1841, Old Survey Nos. 255, 258, and New Survey Nos. 200,215, the said piece and the building on the said plot of land are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Valabhdas Kanjee, on or towards the South by the property of Deekaran Mooljee, on or towards the East by a public passage, a gully and on or towards the West by the property of Javher Jagjiwan.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
361 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSE AT MADRAS.

Suit No. 8509 of 1918.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

M. C. RAJAGOPAUL, F.C.I. ... Defendant

To

M. C. RAJAGOPAUL, F.C.I.,
Pannalal Terraces,
Grant Road, Bombay.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff herein has filed a suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 739-8-2 being the balance due in respect of pencils manufactured in the Madras Government Pencil Factory and supplied to you for sale and for costs of the suit and that the hearing is fixed for the 20th February, 1919, before his Honour the Chief Judge at 11 a.m., when you are required to attend Court in answer to this notice. Failing which a decree will be obtained against you for the said sum with interest and costs without further notice.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1919.

HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
Government Solicitor,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
241

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGER—JAMES McGRATH
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
BOMBAY'S GREAT THEATRICAL EVENT
African Theatres & Indian Film Ltd.
present
LAURA GUERITE
with her **MERRY MAKERS**
in the big **REVUE**
"Let's Go"
written and produced by **Laura Guerite**
including the famous London Comedian
George Ross
and a cast of

Carlton Chase	**Edyth Hyland**
Bertie & Benson	**Dorothy Sutton**
Hugo Graham	**Alma Waite**

with
Beauty Chorus
A perfectly thought out entertainment
GORGEOUS DRESSES
PICTURESQUE SETTINGS
CATCHY SONGS
New Faces!
New Artistes
Direct from their enormous successful Tour throughout South AFRICA.

Don't depend on Seats at the Theatre
BOOKING OPEN AT ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.
after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

TO-DAY at 6-30
The Latest Historical War Films
SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET
"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 6th & 7th of
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
Together with
PICTORIAL NEWS and a Comedy in two Parts.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager..... JAMES McGRATH
Thurs. 23rd and Fri. 24th at 9-30 p. m
WELLINGTON MILITARY GARRISON
in the Screamingly Funny
PANTOMIMIC REVUE
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
In aid of Sick and Wounded
15 PEOPLE IN CAST 15
and
VAN LOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY
The entire cast of
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
Consists of Ladies, Officers and Men from The Willington Military Garrison, including Six professionals, featuring
Major ROBERTS-LEWIS as "CANN" and
BILLY SHORE as "BASIL"
Don't miss the Wall Scene
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
The Funniest, Biggest, best Show ever staged in India by Amateurs
Revue produced by kind permission of Harry Day, Variety Agent, LONDON.
BOOKING AT MESSRS. **ROSE & Co.**

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager:—JAMES McGRATH.
Reduced Price Matinee
Next Saturday Jan. 25th at 5-30
Sunday Jan. 26th at 9-30
SPECIAL FAREWELL CONCERT
BY
THAT WONDERFUL TRIO
THE
CHERNIAVSKYS
LEO
(Violinist)
JAN
(Pianist)
MISCHEL
('Cellist)
Music lovers and those who enjoyed the fascinating concerts given recently will welcome this announcement.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-Night
MISS PEARL WHITE
in
PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
THE HOUSE OF HATE
13th Episode
"ENEMY ALIENS"
14th Episode
"UNDERWORLD ALLIES"
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
FISHING DURING WAR
Interesting and Educational
"KICKED OUT"
Comic by Luke.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sun. at 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes, to Seat 4, Rs. 8. Balcony, Sofa Seat, Rs. 2. Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8. Reserved class Re. 1. 1st class Ans. 8, 2nd Class Ans. 4, 3rd class Ans. 2.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
DID YOU SEE LAST WEEK'S
INDIAN GRAPHICS!
Thousands and Thousands have greeted them with tremendous acclamation and applause.
TWO MORE INDIAN GRAPHICS THIS WEEK
Featuring
THE MOST IMPOSING MOHORRUM PROCESSION
See the
IMMERSION OF THE TABOOTS OF POONA.
From the Sangum Bridge into the Mutha River
SIMPLY SPLENDID AND MOST PICTURESQUE.
Also
THE GREAT ARMISTIC PROCESSION
One of the grandest parades through the city of Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager..... JAMES McGRATH
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD
"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"
OR
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
In 6 Reels—6,500 feet long
War Films illustrating the GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY.
SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.
1. HUN FLEET
surrenders to Beatty
2. U-BOATS SURRENDER
End of Hun pirates. The inglorious surrender of U-Boats at Harwich. The U-boats seen at break of day out at Sea from a British Air-ship.

ARE YOU READY TO SHOUT
'Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!'
Next Thursday & Friday
AT
THE EMPIRE?

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
LAST NIGHT OF THE GRAND PICTURE BILL
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
the world-famous actress
NAZIMOVA
in the 7-reel Metro Production-de-luxe:
"REVELATION"
illustrating how religion binds a person to virtue and good character; how a person in the most degraded state of living is raised to the higher level of a good person by sober living and fear of God. The many instructive scenes in a monastery show that faith can bring on desirable conditions on nature.
Also the
PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4 Boxes seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs 5.
TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME
The world-famous artistes
CHRISSIE WHITE AND HENRY EDWARDS
in the 4-part—over 5,000 feet—
HEPWORTH MASTERPIECE
"BROKEN THREAD"
Suggested by the beautiful words of EDWIN ARNOLD showing how true love and faith lead men to right path and happiness even after great privations.
English Plot, English Ideas, English Acting, English Scenes, English Makers.

Your favourite Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC

Tram Term, Girgaum
presents during this week
The 3rd Instalment
Episode 6th—THE FIGHT OF THE FURY
" 7th—HEARTS IN TORMENT
of the great mystery serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring
DAINTY KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Also the Universal Screen Magazine and a two-reel LKO. Comedy
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family Should Have a Set
Order from:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTIONS in A (Fort), B (Mandvi), C (Bhuleshwar), D (Girgaum), E (Byculla), F (Parel) and G (Mahim) Wards being contested Elections, I hereby publish as required by Section 27(2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

(A)—Fort and Harbour Ward.—Six Councillors to be elected.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Sukhia Nadirsha Sukhia, B.A.	76-80 Cawasji Patel Street.	A Univesity graduate and landed proprietor.	Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., F.R.M.S.,	Mr. Shiavax Manekji Batha, B.A.
				Mr. Kamlashanker Manishanker Shastri, B.A.'	Mr. Himatlal Prabhashanker Shukla B.A.
				Mr. Bapalal Vrijbhukandas Dalal, M.A.'	Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Arte, B. Sc.
				Mr. Abdul Tyab Chandbhai.	Mr. Hasanbhai Mahomadali Khabata.
2	Mr. James Anderson Dickson McBain, C.I.E.'	13 Marine Lines	Manager for India of the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada	Mr. H. P. Stringfellow.	The Hon'ble Sir Dinshah Edulji Vacha, Kt.
3	Mr. Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar, B.A., L.L. B.	77-79 Harvey Road.	Solicitor, Hogh Court	The Hon'ble Sir Dinshah Edalji Vacha, Kt:	Mrr. W. A Chambers.
				Mr. Ratansi Mulji Rowji.	Mr. Tulsidas Mohanji
				Mr. Kanji Karsandas.	Mr. Hansraj Damodar.
				Mr. Gordhendas Gokuldas Tejpal.	Jamnadas Morarji.
				Mr. Bapulal Vrijbhukandas Dalal M.A.'	Mr. Madhav Shankarrao Pandit.
				Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, B.A., B.A., Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Rastam D. N. Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
				Mr. Hasanali Abdulali Dholakawala.'	Mr. Abdul Husen Abdul Karim.
				Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.'	Mr. Harsukhrai Mukundrai Saurashtrakar.
				The Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhai Karim Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt.'	Mr. Merwanji Ardesar Jamsetji Noble.
4	Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji.	1, Girgam Back Road.'	Mill Agent.	The Honble Sir Dinsha Edulji Vacha, Kt.	Mr. H.A.H. Payne.
				The Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhai Ibrahim, Kt.	Mr. Umar Haji Isuf Sobani.
5	Mr. Pirojsha Jehangir Marzban, M.A.	32 AA Mangalore Street.	Master of Arts of the Bombay University.	Sir Kavasji Jehangir Bart.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S
				The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaa Edulji Vacha, Kt.	Mr. Kavasji Jalbhai Set.
				The Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhai Karim bhai Ibrahim, Kt.	Mr. Sorabji Edalji Warden.
				Dr. Nadirshaw H. R. Sukhai, L.M. & S., L.V.Sc., F.R.C.S.,' (London.)	The Hon'ble Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E.
6	Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L.M.&S., L.V.Sc., F.R.S.I.,' (London).	76, Kavasji Patel Street.	A Phiysician and Medico Sanitarian and' Honorary Presidency Magistrate.	Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas	Mr. Samaldas Parbhudas.'
				The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Edulji Petit, Bart.	The Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt.
				Sir Kavasji Jehangir, Bart.	Mr. Rastamji Behtamji Jijibhai.
				The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Edalji Vacha, Kt.	Mr. Bapalal Vrijbhukandas Dalal, M.A.'
				Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S.,	Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
				Mrs. R E. Blomenstock.	Mrs. A.B. Hurst.
				Mt. L. Barrachlough Managing Director, L.F. Barrachlough & Co., Ltd.	Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co.
7	Mr. Behramji Nowroji Gamadia, B.A.,	56, Homji Street.	Merchant.	The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart.	Dr. Nadirshaw H.E. Shukhia, L.M. & S., L.V.Sc., F.R.S.I., (London).
				The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt. L.M.S., F.C.P.S.
				Dr. Dadabhoy Navroji Saher, L.M. & S.,	Mr. Dadi Nasarwanji Dadi.

(B)—Mandvi Ward—Eight Councillors to be elected.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	Mr. Husenbhai Abdulbhai Lalji.	244, SmuelStreet.'	Merchant.	Mr. Nasarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.	Mr. Jafarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.
				Mr. J. D. Flynn, C.I.E.	Mr. Ramjanali Lalji Sajan.
				Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji.	Mr. Isa Haji Usman Haji.
				Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.	Dr. Pansi Hirji Meisheri, L. M. & S.
2	Mr. Jafarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.	244, Samuel Street	Merchant.	Mr. Nasarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.	Mr. Husenbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.
3	Dr. Punsi Hirji Meisheri, L.M. & S.	58-66, Chinch Bunder Road.	Medical Practitioner and Landlord.	Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meiseri, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Velji Anandji Meisheri, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Ratansi Mulji.	Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor.
				Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji.	Mr. Mahamadali Nazarali Chavala, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Khetsi Khesi.	Mr. Vasanji Naronji Bhimji.
4	Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.	1-5 Clive Road.'	Merchant.	Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meisheri, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Velji Anandji Meisheri, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji.	Mr. Mahamadali Nazarali Chavala, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Ratansi Mulji.	Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor.
				Mr. Gulam Husen Alubhai Muraj.	Mr. Fakir Mahamad Karimbhai.
				Mr. Bandealibhai Hajibhai Lalji.	Mr. Ramjanali Lalji Sajan.
				Mr. Khetsi Khesi.	Mr. Vasanji Naranji Bhimji.
5	Mr. Naranji Haribhai	229-245, Musjid Bandar Road.'	Merchant.	Mr. Pragji Dayal Hariani.	Mr. Pragji Mohanji Kothari.
				Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor.	Mr. Mancherji Framji Khan.
6	Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla.	181, Kambekar Street.	Landlord & Merchant.	Mr. Abdula Abdul Rahim.	Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, L. M. & S.
				Mr. Sale Mahamad Haji Ahmad Nurani.	Mr. Mahamad Isak Haji Abdula Nurani.
				Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahiman Haji Mahamad Kadvani Haji.	Mr. Sidik Haji Sumar Haji.
				Mr. Suleman Abdul Vahed Haji.	Mr. Abubakar Abdul Rehman Haji.
				Mr. Suleman Abdul Vahed Haji.	Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla.
7	Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, L.M.& S.	351, Jakaria Masjid Street.	Medical Practitioner.	Sardar Saheb Suleman Kasam Haji Mitha, C.I.E.	Mr. Abubakar Abdul Rehman Haji.
				Mr. Jan Mahamad Adam Haji.	Mr. Mahamad Kasam Lakhtani.
				Mr. Abdula Abdul Rahim.	Mr. Adam Haji Jusab Haji.
8	Mr. Rahimtula Karmali Pirbhai, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law	536-538, Dongri Street'	Barrister-at-Law.'	Mr. Rahim Meherali Somji, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Ramjan Kasembhai Thavar.
				Mr. Gulam Husen Alubhai Muraj.	Mr. Ismail Haji Sidik Khatri.
				Mr. Suleman Abdul Vahed Haji.	Mr. Abdul Rahiman Moledina.
				Mr. Abdul Karim Ibrahim.	Mr. Hasam Dada.
9	Mr. Gulam Husen Meherali Kanji.	139, Samuel Street	Merchant.	Mr. Ahmed Sale Mahamad Pirmahamad.	Mr. Manjibhai Ladak.
10	Dr. Husenbhai Abdulkadar Nakhoda, L.M. & S.	356—360, Abdul Rehman Street	Medical Practitioner.'	Mr. Salebhai Ibrahim Abdul Kayum.	Mr. Hatambhai Gulam Husen.
				Mr. Mahamadbhai Gulam Husen Shaikhali.	Mr. Isufali Rahimbhai.
11	The Hon'ble Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji.	33, Cuffe Parade.	Merchant.	Mr. Daud Fazal Pir Mahamad.	Mr. Dost Mahamad Pir Mahamad.
				Mr. Suleman Abdul Vahed Haji.	Mr. Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandvani.
				Mr. Ahmed Devji.	Mr. Manji Gulam Husen.
12	Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, B.A., LL.B.	1059B, Matunga Maharvada.	Grain Merchant & Shroff.	Messrs. Dharsi Nanji & Co.	Messrs. Chapsi Bhara & Co.
13	Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtula, B.A.	110, Tandel Street	Merchant.	Mr. Khimji Kuvarji.	Mr. Kanji Khatav.
				Mr. Ali Mahamad Hoji Kasem Haji.	Mr. Nur Mahamad Haji Jan Mahamad Latif.
				Mr. Mahamad Mia Haji Jan Mahamad Chotani.	Mr. Mahamad Aba Juma.
				Mr. Bundealibhai Hajibhai Lalji.	Mr. Mahamad Haji Hasem.
				Mr. Ahmad Devji.	Mr. Sale Mahamad Dharamsi Virji.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1818.—*contd.*

(C)—Bhuleshwar Ward—Eight Councillors to be elected.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, B.A.L.LB	20-30, Girgam' Back Road.'	Solicitor.	Mr. Bhagvandas Nagindas Shroff.	Mr. Dhansukhlal Lalubhai Dalal, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Mirzaali Mahamad Khan Mirza Husen Khan, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Tribhovandas Naretamdas Malvi.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.	Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.
				Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S.	Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P., (London), L. M. & S., M.R.C.S.
				Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Navalkar, M.R.A.S.E.	Mr. Alisaheb Husensaheb Jarivala.
2	Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, M.B.E.	Bandra.	Member of the British Empire, Landlord & and Merchant.	Mr. Rajaram Chinu Kumar.	Mr. Gulabdas Dayabhai.
				Mr. Hormasji Ratanji Umrigar.	Mr. Kikabhai Abdul Husen Kapadia.
				Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.	Mr. Dwarkadas Kaliandas.
				Dr. Popat Parbhuram Vaidya, L. M. & S.	Mr. Krishnalal Mansukhlal Munshi.
				Mr. Kondaji Pandurang Khandke.	Mr. Damodar Savlaram Yende.
				Mr. Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgavkar, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Ganpatrao Shivram Mulgavkar.
				Mr. Chaturbhuj Jivandas.	Mr. Sundarrao Gopinath Jayakar.
3	Mr. Abdul Husen Karimbhai Janjaria.	143-147, Doctor Street.	Merchant & Landlord	Mr. Samsudin Mahamadali Bandukvala.	Mr. Mahamad Ismail Hafiz.
				Khan Saheb Hasanali Mula Hakimji Sekh.	Mr. Behramji Darasha Nariman.
				Mr. Mirzaali Mahamad Khan Mirza Husen Khan, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Lalji Gokaldas Kapadia, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Gulam Husen Isaji.	Mr. Tyabali Karimji Barodawala.
4	Mr. Mahamad Ismail Karte.	139-145, Ali Man-Umar Street.	Managing Clerk to ..Messrs. Captain & Vaidya.	Mr. Mahamad Ismail Hafiz.	Mr. Samsudin Mahamadali Bandukvala.
				Mr. Mirzaali Mahamad Khan Mirza Husen Khan, M.A., LL.B	Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Nagindas Kashidas Kapadia, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Mohanji Valji.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mr. Rastamji Dhunjibhai Setna.
				Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar.	Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas Thakar, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Mahamadali Tungekar Munshi.	Mr. Mahamad Ibrahim Hindado
				Mr. Abdul Rahiman bin Mahamad Ismail Makba.	Mr. Isak Yunus Mandvivala, B.A.
				Mr. Sidik Haji Mahamad Khatri.	Mr. Mahamad Sayad Roge Nakhoda.
				The Hon'ble Mr. Parshotamdas Thakordas, M.B.E.	Mr. Mahamad Haji Adamji.
				Mr. Mahamad Sarfudin Khalil.	Mr. Shabudin bin Haji Sarfudin Gate.
5	Mr. Bhavinidas Narondas Motiwala, B.A., LL.B.	94, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.	Justice of the Peace, Honorary Presidency Magistrate & alanalord proprietor.	Mr. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, B.A., LL.B., (The Visha Nagar Bania Caste.)	Mr. Thakordas Atmaram Gandhi, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.	Mr. Hiralal Ranchordas Munim.
				Miss Bhikaiji Ardesar Engineer, M.A., LL.B.	Mrs. Manekbai Dwarkadas Kaliandas.
				Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L. M. & S.
				Mr. C. M. Kharshedji, B.A. (Oxen) Bar-at-Law (The Framji Kavasji Institute.)	Dr. Atmaram Gangadas Merchant, L. M. & S.
				The Rev. J. Smith, B.A. (Tor.) (Bombay Tract and Book Society.)	Mr. Narandas Parshotamdas Dulabhdas.
				Rao Bahadur Hirachand Nemchand.	Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law (Sarmaya Jamate Sulemani.)
				Mr. Morarji Vasanji.	Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai Marvadi.
6	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S.	33-39, Girgam' Road.'	Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.	Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Nawalkar, M.R.A.S.E.	Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Nawalkar, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Nawalkar, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar.
				Mr. Ardesar Jamsetji Kharshedji.	Mr. Framji Bamanji Master.
7	Dr. Jehangir J.' Kharshedji, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.'	101, Gowalia Tank' Road.'	Doctor in Medicine.	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L. M. & S.	Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Nawalkar, M.R.A.S.E.
				Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar, B.A. LL.B.	Mr. Maganlal Dalphatram Khakhar.
				Mr. Ardesar Jamsetji Kharshedji.	Dr. Jehangir Kharshedji Daji, L. M. & S.
8	Mr. Manganlal Dalpatram Khakhar.	18-20, Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Landlord.	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L. M. & S.	Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Nawalkar, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar.	Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D., L.R.C.P., (London) L. M. & S., M.R.C.S.
				Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.	Mr. Narotamdas Bechardas.
				Dr. Atmaram Gangadas Merchant, L. M. & S.	Mr. Balubhai Khandas Maniar.
9	Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas ,Merchant.	27, B. Warden Road.'	Partner in the firm of Messrs. Pragjee Soorji & Co. Pearl Merchant.	Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas.	Mr. Vithaldas Liladhar Bhimji.
				Mr. Keshavji Ramji.	Mr. Motichand Girdhar Kapadia.
10	Mr. Gilabchand Devchand.	341, Chaupati Sea Face.'		The Hon'ble Mr. Parshotamdas Thakordas, M.B.E.	Mr. Ratanchand Talakchand Master.
				Mr. Hirachand Fulchand.	Mr. Bhaichand Kasturchand.
				Mr. Keshavji Ramji.	Mr. Motichand Girdhar Kapadia.
11	Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L.M. & S.	46-50, 2nd Fanaswadi.	Physician.	Dr. Atmaram Vasudev Velkar, L. M. & S.	Mr. Kunjavihari Shamrao Talpade, B.A.
				Mr. Rabji Vinayak Jagannath Shankarset.	Mr. Damodar Savlaram Yende.
				Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, B.A.	Mr. Vaman Atmaram Kirtikar, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
12	Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Nawalkar, B.A., LL.B.	4A Bhai Jivanji Lane.	Pleader, High Court	Mr. Ravji Vinayak Jagannath Shankarset.	Dr. Vishnu Krishna Parulkar, L. M. & S.
				Mr. Tribhovandas Varjiwandas.	Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
				Diwan Bahadur Ganpat Dadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, B.A.
13	Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Navalkar, M.R A.S.E.	314-316, Lohar Street.	Member of the Royal Dr. Agricultural Society of England Landed Proprietor Agricutural & Farming. Member of the Indian Home Rile League, Member of the Executiv. Committee of the Bombay National Union & Honorary Secreatry, Municipal reform Association, Bombay.	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L. M. & S.	Dr. Edalji Dhunjibhai Bilimoria, L. M. & S.
				Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Dr. Vinayak Sokarji Trilokekar, L. M. & S.
				Dr. Vishnu Krishna Parulkar, L. M. &.	Mr. Vishnu Krishnarao Dharandhar, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, B.A.	Mr. Lakshman Ganesh Khare, B.A.
				Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, Solicitor.	Mr. Hargovandas Jivandas.
14	Dr. Taherali Mahamadali Kajiji, M.A. (Oxford) LL.D. (Dublin) Bar-ar-Law.	249, Grant Road.	Justice of the Peace' & Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas.	Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas Thakar. B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Pitambar Bhagwanji.	Mr. Lalji Gokaldas Kapadia, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Narotamdas Bechardas.	Mr. Ratilal Tribhovandas Thakar.
				Mr. Ismailji Ibrahimji Karva.	Dr. Husenbhai Abdulkadar Nakhoda, L. M. & S.
				Mr. Fazalbhai bin Abdulabhai Hakimudin.	Mr. Fateali Abdul Kayum.
				Mr. Rastamji Dhunjibhai Sethna, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Ratanlal Motiram Modi, B.A., LL.B.
15	Mr. Musaji Isufali Mala.	397, Parel Road, (Bendi Bazzar'	Landlord, J. P. and Merchant.	Mr. Kikabhai Musabhai Belgambala.	Mr. Ismailji Rajbhai Mala.
				Mr. Phillip Niro Godinho.	Khan Saheb Hasanali Mula Hakimji Shekh.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.—*Continued.*

(D)—Girgaum—Five Councillors to be elected.

No.	Names of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	Dr. Kawasji Edalji Dadachanji L.M.&S'	36-38, Ardesar Dady Street.	Justice of the Peace' & Medical Practitioner.	Dr. Jalejar Rastamji Vakil, L. M. & S. Sir Shapurji Barjorji Bharucha Kt. Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narayandas, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Bamanji Dhanjibhai Lawangia. Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney, (Junior) O.B.E. The Hon'ble Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala.
2	Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri.'	1, Gamdevi Road	Landed proprietor, Justice of the Peace, & Government Pensioner.	Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B. The Hon'ble Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala. Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar. The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Behramji Rastamji B. Jijibhai. Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney, (Junior) O.B.E. Mr. Harichand Jaganath Goregavkar. Mr. Ranchordas Madhavdas.
3	Mr. Shrikrishna Gunji Velninkaw, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	1-4, Lamington Road.'	Bar-at-Law & Justice of the Peace.	The Hon'ble Major C. Fernandes, M.D., I.M.S. Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Solicitor. The Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Strangman, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.	Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L.M. & S. Mr. Nilkant Sadashiv Takakhav M.A. Mr. D. B. Binning, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
4	Mr. Hormasji Pirosha Modi, M.A.,LL.B.	32-34, Gowalia Tank Road.	Advocate, High Court Bombay.	Mr. Jamsetji Behramji Kanga. Sir Kavasji Jehangir, Bart. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, Kt. Mr. Hormuzdiar Kuverji Koyaji	Mr. Ardesar Mervanji Madan. Mr. Hormazdiar Kuverji Koyaji. The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. Mr. Rahimtula Karimbhai Ibrahim.
5	Dr. Dinkar Dhondu Sathaye, F.R.F.P.S (Glasgow).	15-16, Bhatwadi.	Practising Surgeon.	Mr. Shantaram Atmaram Sabnis, B.A., LL.B. Lt.-Col. Vinayak Narayan Chitale, F.R.C.S. (Ed.) The Hon'ble Mr. Mahamadali Jhina, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Faiz Badrudin Tyabji, Bar-at-Law. Dr. Abraham Solomon Erulkar, M.D., (London.) Dr. Miss Nagubai Moreshwar Joshi, M.R.C.S. The Hon'ble Major C. Fernandez, M.D., I.M.S. Sir R. Aitken, Kt. Sir Shapurji Barjorji Bharucha, Kt. Sir Kavasji Jehangir, Bart.	Mr. Framji Edalji Dinshaw. Mr. Rangnath Vishnu Lalit, B.A. Major Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, M.D., (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Merchant, B.A. Dr. Taherali Mahamadali Hebatbhai Kajiji, M.A. (Oxon), LL.D., (Dub.) Bar-at-Law. Mr. Manekji Hormasji Sorabji. Bai Vatsalabai wife of Vinayak Ganesh Kirloskar. Major Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaokar, M.D., F.R.C.S. Mr. Tribhovandas Varjiwandas. Mr. D. S. Shellim.
6	Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit.	31A, Pedder Road	Merchant & Mill Agent.		
7	Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, M.A.LL.B. Bar-at-Law.	397-399, Girgam Road.'	Barrister-at-Law.'	Mr. Hormasji Pirosha Modi, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Narsinhdas Bhagvandas Vibhakar, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Dhirajlal Keshavlal Thakore, B.A., Bar-at-Law. Mr. Padmanath Bhaskar Shengne, B.A., LL.B. The Hon'ble Mr. Mahamadali. Jhina, Bar-at-Law.	The Hon'ble Major C. Fernandez, M.D., I.M.S. Mr. Mahamed Husen A. Havelivala, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Sujaudin Ismailji Ibrahimji Karva. Mr. Balaram Krishnanath Dhurandhar, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Jayant Gangaram Rele, B.A., LL.B. Dr. Taherali Mahamadali Kajiji, M.A. (Oxon) LL.D. (Dublin) Bar-at-Law.
8	Mr. Tribak Apaji Kulkarni.	27-31, Girgam Back Road.'	Member, Gokhale Education Society and Joint Secreatry, Social Servoice League	Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Merchant, B.A. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Mr. Narayan Mahadev Samarth.	Mr. Narayan Malhar Joshi. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakarsi. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh. Mr. Pandurang Vaman Kane.

(E)—Byculla Ward—Five Councillors to be elected.

No	Name of the Candidate	Abode	Description	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi	1, Parel Road	Merchant	Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Shondi. The Hon'ble Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala.	Mr. Rastam Sorabji Dhondi. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji.
2	Mr Mahamad Husen A Havelivala, Bar-at-Law	3, Tardeo Road '	Barrister-at-Law '	Mr. Abdul Kadar Khatkhate, B.A., LL B. Mr. Solomon Moses Vakrulkar, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi. Mr. P. G. Messent, C.I.E. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahamed Khan, M.A., LL.B.	Messrs. Abdul Husen Karimbhai Janjaria & Co. Mr. Tyabali Mahamadali Dalal. Mr. Narayan Ramkrishna Seman. Mr. Frederick William Pereira, B.A., LL.B. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji.
3	The Hon'ble Mr Salebhai Karimji Barovala '	19A, Altamont Road '	Landlord, Justice of the Peace and Honrary Magistrate	Mr. Mahamadali Tajbhai Vahanvativala. Mr. Jal Jehangir Mugaset, B.A., LL.B., Bar-atLaw. Mr. Musaji Isufali Mala. Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi.	Mr. Ibrahim Adamji Jarivala. Mr. Nizamudin Abdul Rahim Khatib. Mr. Isufali Gulam Husen Bandukvala.
4	Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji	120, Kamathipura 3rd, Street	Contractor and Landlord .	The Hon'ble Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala.	Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji. Mr. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi.
5	Mr Shankar Sambhaji Gangla, B.A.	14-18, Kamathipura 10th St.	Landlord & Graduate of the Bombay University.	Mr. Balkrishna Sakaram Vakde. Mr. Jacob Isaac Aptekar, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Shankar Sayana Parsha. Mr. Piarak Rahiatula Mazagonvala, B.A.
6	Mr. Umar Haji Isuf Sobani.	5, Central Road, Colaba.	Merchant, Partner in Messrs. Haji Mahomed H.Ismail & Co.	Mr. Nana Raju Babaji. Mr. Dayaram Vithaldas Mehta.	Mr. Shankar Sayana Parsha. Mr. Luis Mary Valladares.

(F)—Parel Ward—Two Councillers to be elected.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	Mr Rahimtula Karimbhai Ibrahim, B. A.	21-23, Warden Road	Merchant	Mr. Madhavdas Gokaldas Liladhar Pasta. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar. Dr. Sorab Pherojsha Mehta, B.A., L. M. and S. Mr. Sidik Haji Mahamad Haji. Mr. Ramchandra Shankar Taki, B.A.	Mr. Dhunjibhai Framji Shapurji. Mr. Karimbhai Alibhai Chagla. Mr. Narayan Ranchodji. Mr. Sadanand Ramkrishna Parelkar. Mr. Hirabhai Ashabhai Patel, M.A., B.Sc.
2	Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batlivala,L.M.&S.	2B, Soparibag Road	Medical Practitioner, Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Majistrate	Mr. Ravji Ganesh Pradhan. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart: Mr. Ardesar Sorabji N. Wadia. Mr. Govind Dadaji. Mr. J. P. Thornber. Sir Thomas Birket, Kt., Agent, The Kohinur Mills Co., Ltd.	Mr. Shantaram Babaji Vadavkar. B.A. Mr. Pirojsha Kavasji Bamji. Dr. Datatraya Ramchandra Desai, L. M. and S. Mr. Shapurji Dadabhai Mistri Daruvala. Mr. A. G. Powell. Mr. R. Harwood.
3	Mr Bhagvantrao Gangadhar Parelkar	1328, Parel village	Landlord & Chief Accountant, Indo-Burma Petroleum Co , Bombay .	Lt.-Col. W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S. Mr. Muljibhai Dwarkadas. Mr. Sadanand Jaganath Maladkar. B.A., LL.B. Mr. Devram Govindji Thakar. Mr. Jamsetji Bamanji. Mr. J. C. Dias. Mr. Mahadev Krishna Kotturkar, B.A. Mr. Ramchandra Janardhanji	Dr. Shamrao Narayan Gore, L. M. and S. Mr. Narayan Ranchodji. Mr. Mulraj Panachand Parekh, B.A. Mr. Sakaram Govind Kini. Mr. Harischandra Madanji. Mr. Chunilal K. Sanghani, B. Sc., B.E. Mr. Hari Bhalchanda Nilkant Bhagvat, B.A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.—(*Continued.*)

(G)—Mahim Ward—Two Councillors to be elected.

No	Name of the Candidate	Abode	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	The Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt.	37, Warden Road	Merchant.	Mr. Kasam Mahomed Mitha Khoja. Mr. Harischandra Lakshmanji Kavli. Mr. Karmalibhai Gulam Husen Vazir. Mr. Mahamad Hasan Makba. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London). L.M. & S., M.R.C.S.	Mr. Jamsetji Edalji Saklatvala. Mr. Kashinath Devji Whuru. Mr. Harjiwan Bhagvandas Mehta, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Nasarvanji Palanji Setna, B.A. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar.
2	Dr Moreshwar Chintaman Javle.	684, Dadar Road	Medical Practitioner	Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar. Mr. Anant Rajaram Gadkari, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Bapuji Palonji Doctor, B.A., B. Sc. Mr. Kashinath Devji Dhuru. Mr. Harjivan Bhagvandas Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Damodar Raghoba. Dr. Madhavrao Ganpatrao Kirtikar, L. M. & S. Dr. Ramchandra Kashinath Dhuru, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin) Mr. Joseph Philip De Quadros, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Harischandra Keroba Devare.
3	Dr Peter Rodrigues, L.M. & S.	704, Portugues Church Road	Medical Practitioner	Mr. Mahamad Husen bin Mahamad Sayad Pathan. Dr. R. A. DeMonte, M.D., L. R. C. P., (London), L.M. and S. M.R.C.S. The Revd. J. J. Dias, (Church of Salvation).	Mr. Francis E. H. Rodrigues, B.A. Major W. J. Collinson, I.M.S. Dr. Vasantrao Janardhan Ratti, M.B., B.S.

The Poll will be taken on Monday, the 27th January, 1919, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the places mentioned below:—

WARD.	POLLING PLACE.
A (Fort)	On Waudby Road, opposite the New High School.
B (Mandvi)	On Cruickshank Road, opposite the Municipal Offices.
C (Bhuleshwar)	On Cruickshank Road opposite the Elphinstone High School.
D (Girgaum)	On Gowalia Tank Road on the reclaimed ground of Gowalia Tank.
E (Byculla)	At Sankli Street near the Assessment Ward Office near Byculla Bridge.
F (Parel) & G (Mahim)	In the compound of the G. I. P. Railway Dadar Station.

Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The Forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling places from 8 a.m. (Bombay Time).

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28(h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm.

In cases where all the members of a Company or Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorized to give such power, will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

Separate booths for filling in voting papers will be provided and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to these booths. Clerks will be stationed in these booths and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.

No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booths where votes are to be recorded.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th January, 1919.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

12½% Discount **TO-DAY** Lot of fun for the CHILDREN

BENARES ARTS EXHIBITION

Now being held at Gupta's Showrooms next to the Royal Opera House

Silk coats, embroidery, gold tissues, saris, and the numerous fabrics of Indian requirements, opera cloaks, suiting silks, brassware, ancient and modern.

AMUSEMENTS FREE—
Fairy dance, mysterious gramophone.

Pass your evening here. You will be delighted.

B. D. GUPTA, B. A.
Opp. FRENCH MOTOR Co.,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
C. B. 563.

GET YOUR CHILDREN TOO—WE HAVE LOTS OF FUN FOR THEM.

EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL
B.S.A.
MOTOR BICYCLES.

Whether you require a motorcycle for solo or sidecar riding a B.S.A. will give you satisfaction. The B.S.A. COUNTERSHAFT THREE-SPEED GEAR makes hill-climbing a pleasure while B.S.A. material and workmanship are the surest guarantee of low running expenses. The "Three Guns" trade mark appears on all genuine B.S.A's.

B.S.A. Catalogue free from
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

FREE! FREE!!

A most, beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picure is sent free on application.
RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
(A) *152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Yestedray (Sunday) Fully Good Broach April-May after touching Rs. 617-8-0 closed at Rs. 625. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 620 and fluctuated between Rs. 618 and Rs. 621 for some time and at 3 p.m. was Rs. 622. The bazaar closed steady at Rs. 623-8-0. At Colaba the opening rate was Rs. 623 and after fluctuations the market closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May.	622
Fully Good Bengal	Jan.	488
Fine Oomras	"	549

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 20TH JAN, 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April May	622
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Jan.	488
Fine M. G Oomras	"	553
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	"	513

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	512	502	487	477	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	505	495	480	470	"
M.G. Khandesh	..	540	520	510	"
M.G. Oomras No3	557	540	540	..	"
M.G.Oomras No4	..	540	520	510	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	14 650	bales.
Wheat	4 586	Cwts.
Linseed	9 021	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	"
Gingelly seed	2 161	"
Poppy seed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	6 565	"
Castor seed	824	"
Rice	11,974	"
Myrabollams	1 028	"
Cottonseed	2 227	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	147	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Methe	Nil	"
Barley	202	"

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 29-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 32Msd/a Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141-12.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs 279-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with moderate business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,055, Swan 605, Simplex 702-8, Shahpurji 122-8, Pearls 542½, New Greats 325, Madhowji 2,080, Luxmi Cotton 1,650, Kohinoor 1,220, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,080, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 490, Fazulbhoy 720, Davids 610, Crescent 223-8, Colaba 1,515, Century 412-8, Nagpur 2,270, By. Cotton 615, By. Uniteds 900, By. Dyeing 1,430, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1,335, Tata New Defd. 416 p., Tata Old Defd. 1,115, Tata Ord. 239-8, Shivrajpur 40, Alcocks 850, By. Burma 842-8, By. Tramway 480, By. Steam 355, Tata Hydro: 1,147-8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2050, Swan 605, Simplex 702½, Shapurji 120, Pearls 542½, New Greats 325, Madhowji 2085, Luxmi Cotton 1630, Kohinoor 1215, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1080, Indian Bleaching 165, Finlay 490, Fazulbhoy 715, David 607-8, Crescent 222½, Colaba 1515, Century 412-8, Nagpur 2275, Bombay Cotton 600, Bombay Dyeing 1430, Bundi 27, Katni ord 262-8, Katni def 1375, Tata new def 402-8, Tata old def 1112-8, Tata ord 235, Shivrajpur 40, Alcocks 850, Bombay-Burma 842-8, Bombay Tramway 482-8, Bombay Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1490.

FRACAS IN RAILWAY OFFICE.

JAMALKHAN V. LIGHTOWLER.

LOWER COURT'S DECISION REVERSED.

In Civil Appeal No. 29 before the District Court, Jabalpur, where Mr. Lightowler (defendant) appealed against the decision of the Lower Court which convicted him of assault, Mr. D. G. Mitchell (Judge) delivered the following judgment, dated 30th November, 1918:—

1. The plaintiff respondent, Jamal Khan, was an accountants clerk in the office of the District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Jabalpur on Rs. 50 a month. The defendant-appellant, H. Lightowler, an Anglo-Indian, was the Chief clerk in the same office, on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. It appears from the record that the defendant was sent to the office with a special mission to put right the disorder into which the office had recently fallen, and that he had been specially presented to the staff by the District Engineer himself, with words to the effect that if the clerks could not get on with Lightowler, they would have to go. It is also very apparent from the record that Lightowler exercised some degree of severity in dealing with the staff, and that he became unpopular.

2. The Plaintiff's case was that in November, 1917, he had to prepare a certain urgent financial statement, which was due to be sent to the Head Office, in Bombay, on the 15th of the month. Owing to reasons which need not be detailed, but which were beyond the control of both the parties, the statement was not prepared till the 19th Jamal Khan marked the statement "to-day" in red ink, and sent it to the Chief Clerk's Office through a peon. Apparently the peon placed the statement in the basket on Lightowler's table, among other papers for disposal, and Lightowler never saw it till the 21st. On the 20th an urgent telegraphic reminder came from Bombay for the final figures of the statement, and Lightowler had to get them extracted from the office records, as Jamal Khan was absent that day without leave. On the 21st. He called Jamal Khan in and asked him what he had done with the statement. Jamal Khan made replies to the effect that he had finished the statement on the 19th, had marked it "to-day," and sent it to the Chief Clerk, and his connection with it had then ceased. When Lightowler demonstrated with him for not bringing the statement in person and seeing it through, Jamal Khan said that he had done his part of the work, and the rest was Lightowler's own lookout. What happened on this is the subject matter of this suit, Jamal Khan says that Lightowler lost his temper, struck him (Jamal Khan) a violent blow on the stomach with his first, knocking him down, and then seized him by the neck after he had risen to his feet again, and struck him with his fists. Some other clerks came in and separated the combatants. Lightowler's version is that Jamal Khan was insolent to him, and so he (Lightowler) ordered him out of the room. Jamal Khan began to shout at him, and attacked him with his fists. Lightowler was sitting in his office chair, with his leg inside a small arch under the table, and so held by the narrowness of the arch that he could not extricate himself immediately. At this stage Jamal Khan's brother, Abdul Rahman, came to his brother's help and both of them struck Lightowler about the head and face, breaking one of the wings off his spectacles, and causing some slight abrasions or scratches about the cheeks and nose. Finally Lightowler was able to push his chair back and extricate himself, when he closed with Jamal Khan and tried to strike him. The other clerks then rushed in, and separated them.

PLAINTIFF'S SUIT.

3. The plaintiff sued for Rs. 1,000 for damages for the assault, and also for another Rs. 4,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal which happened to him as a result of the defendant's insolence. The latter claim has been dismissed, and has not been pressed again in appeal. This court is concerned solely with the alleged assault. The oral evidence is bulky enough, but it amounts to very little, if properly analysed. The plaintiff has examined eight witnesses, and the defendant two. Of the plaintiff's eight witnesses only two,—himself and one Kuppuswami—testify to the facts which constitute the first stage of the assault. The other prosecution on witnesses refer to the second stage, after Lightowler had extricated himself, and had tackled Jamal Khan. It is admitted by both sides that this stage in no way governs the result of this suit. Lightowler admits that he caught Jamal Kuan by the throat and tried to hit him about the face; and the learned counsel for Jamal Khan admits that if Lightowler was attacked while he was sitting in his chair by two men, he in no way exceeded his rights in jumping up and taking one of his assailants by the throat and trying to pommel his head. This admission is sound law, for Jamal khan received no injuries which he was able to show to any one in authority, so that it cannot be said that Lightowler exceeded his rights of defence by showing an unnecessary degree of cruelty or vindictiveness. The whole case, as I said before, turns upon the opening passages of the struggle.

4. The Learned Subordinate Judge has failed to notice this important distinction, and has treated the evidence in a manner which I consider to be inadequate. He begins his discussion of the evidence in paragraph 4 of the judgment by showing that the defendant has no evidence on the fracas except his own statement, which is to be taken with caution whereas the plaintiff has five independent witnesses "to prove the allegations of the plaintiff." As I shall show, the plaintiff has only his own statement and that of Kuppuswami. I must also mention here that the Learned Subordinate Judge was in no more advantageous a position than I am in with regard to appraising the oral evidence in this suit. His predecessor recorded the evidence of six of the eight plaintiff's witness and of both of the defence witnesses. He himself recorded the evidence of two witnesses only, Dhalo Govind Kulakarni, and Bachan Singh, and both of these men only saw the latter part of the struggle. As regards the evidence of the two parties themselves, and of Kuppuswami, the learned Judge who delivered judgment had only the record to go upon.

THE LATTER PART OF THE STRUGGLE.

5. It must be borne in mind that both parties give a similar account of the latter part of the struggle. The plaintiff says that the earlier part consisted in the plaintiff knocking him down with a blow on the stomach The defendant says that it consisted in the plaintiff and his brother beating him about the head and face with their fists while he was imprisoned in his chair. Both parties agree that after this Lightowler got out of his chair, attacked Jamal Khan, took him by the throat, and pushed him across the room until they, or one of them, came into contact with the window, breaking a pane of glass, whereon the other clerks separated them. Now the plaintiff's witnesses who depose to any stage of the struggle are witnesses Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8. Of these Nos. 2 and 4 are Kuppuswami and the plaintiff himself, who profess to give an account of the whole affair. The others seem to have appeared on the scene after Lightowler had got on his feet. The earliest to arrive seems to have been No. 7, Dhako Govind Kulakarni, a short-hand clerk who works in the room just behind Lightowler's chair a room occupied by the District Engineer himself. He says that he heard a scuffle and looked into the room and saw Lightowler attacking Jamal Khan, who was defending himself with upraised arms. He adds that Lightowler then managed to get Jamal Khan by the throat, and pushed him across the room, trying to strike him the while, until they charged into the window. He then intervened, and with the help of others, separated the combatants. The other witnesses were all working in the upper part of the building, and had to come downstairs. Bachan Singh took a short cut through the window, and was in time to see Lightowler with Jamal Khan by the throat. It will be seen, therefore, that none of these witnesses are able to give any direct evidence on the essential issue in the case; and that we are thrown back on the evidence of Jamal Khan, Kuppuswami, and Lightowler, with such circumstantial evidence as the record may afford.

6. I have already indicated sufficiently fully the nature of Jamal Khan's evidence on the initial stages of the struggle. Kuppuswami's examination-in-chief on the point is very bold. The narrative portion of it runs—"It might be the 21st November that I witnessed an assault by defendant on plaintiff. Defendant gave a blow on plaintiff's stomach and plaintiff fell down. I afterwards went out and again returned to the scene of occurrence. I saw the defendant catching hold of plaintiff's neck by one hand and giving blows on plaintiff's face with a clenched fist." The rest of the examination-in-chief consists of detached answers to detached questions. Nothing is offered in the examination-in-chief to explain how it happened that the witness, sitting at work in one room, observed the details of a struggle going on in another room. These matters were elicited in cross-examination, and show that the rooms are separated by a swing door which is about two feet six inches from the ground, and the witness saw the struggle by bending down from his chair and peering under the swing door. The defendant's counsel tried to make out that the witness could not possibly have observed the fracas from his chair, but both the learned Subordinate Judge and myself were satisfied by actual trial that it was possible. The witness says that his attention was drawn to the affair by the raised voices of the parties just prior to the struggle.

STATEMENTS OF JAMAL KHAN AND KUPPUSWAMI EXAMINED.

7. I will now examine the statements of Jamal Khan and Kuppuswami with the object of testing their veracity. I may say that they agree in all main essentials. As regards the latter, the important fact is that his evidence was forthcoming at a late stage of the affair. The District Engineer was not in the officer on the 21st, but on the 22nd he held a departmental enquiry, of which the papers are filed as Exhs. P. 13 and 14 Lightowler made a report of the occurrence on the 21st to the District Engineer, Mr. Roe, P.W.I.. This is Exh. P. 13. Jamal Khan made a written report next day.—Exh. P. 14. In his conclusion Mr. Roe writes. "As there was no one in the room when the trouble occurred, witnesses cannot be called who can give any useful evidence." Mr. Roe had simply the statements of the two parties to go upon, and he decided that Jamal Khan must be asked to resign. It would appear, therefore, that Kuppuswami did not come forward to give his very useful evidence on the day after the quarrel. It is possible that Kuppuswami kept quiet about what he had seen then, wishing to avoid any unnecessary contact with the District Engineer over such a delicate matter; and it is also possible that the plaintiff did not know then that Kuppuswami had been an eye witness. But, on the whole. I think it unlikely that a whole day could pass after the clerk had a hand-to-hand struggle with an unpopular chief, without all the evidence being forthcoming. It may be presumed with certainty that little else was talked about in that office from the conclusion of the struggle until the conclusion of the departmental enquiry, and for some time afterwards. It may also be presumed as most unlikely that the plaintiff did not go canvassing among his brother clerks who were seated in an adjoining room only a few feet away from the struggle, and separated only by a swing door. Such lines of conduct would only be natural among clerks. On the other hand, it would be natural enough for Lightowler, an Anglo-Indian and an unpopular Chief, to maintain some degree of isolation.

8. I consider that the belatedness of Kuppuswami's evidence, and the guarded brevity of his examination-in-chief, deteracts considerably from the value of his evidence. As regards Jamal Khan, I can place my finger on one perfectly obvious lie in his deposition. In his examination by Mr. Roe he admitted, in reply to a question and hoc that he had spoken to the chief clerk in a way that was not right. He denies this statement entirely in the closing passages of his cross-examination in court, I am unable to believe that Mr. Roe would make a false record. Another matter which impressed me unfavourably was Jamal Khan's conduct during my inspection of the scene of the occurrence. In statements he has already made it clear that Kuppuswami was sitting in the middle of three chairs which occupy the side room, to the right of Lightowler's table. When I first saw the chair, and before I had made proper experiments, I expressed a doubt as to the possibility of Kuppuswami being able to see into Lightowler's room from that chair.

To make sure of matters before making experiments, I asked Jamal Khan which was the chair that Kuppuswami had occupied. Lightowler had already indicated the middle chair. Jamal Khan indicated the chair on the left of that. It appears that he had indicated the middle chair to the Subordinate Judge when that officer inspected the spot. Apparently Jamal Khan took my first doubts very seriously, and wished to improve on matters. As it happened, he was entirely wrong, for I could see Lightowler's room much better from the middle chair than from the left-hand one. Jamal Khan also asked to believe that Lightowler's table had been pushed forward since the occurrence. A glance at the crowded state of the room showed that this was impossible.

LIGHTOWLER'S STATEMENT.

9. It will be seen, therefore, that the statements of Kuppuswami and Jamal Khan must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. As regards Lightowler's statement, the only method of testing it is to concentrate on two important pieces of circumstantial evidence—Lightowler's glasses and the scratches on his face. He says that the wing of his glasses was broken off while he was sitting about his chair. He also maintains that he had some scratches about his face. His witness, Murray, was called in by Lightowler, just after the occurrence, to widen the space for the legs under Lightowler's table which he did. This in itself is a significant piece of evidence, as showing Lightowler's state of mind just after the occurrence. He says that Lightowler had some scratches on the bridge of his nose, and on his left temple. He also says that one of the wings of Lightowler's glasses was broken off. Most of the prosecution witness deny knowledge of these matters, but two of them do support Lightowler to some degree. Abdul Rahim, P. W. 3, says that the defendant's spectacles were "a little broken," but the glasses "had not broken." P. W. 5 Nazir Ahmed says that there were five or six marks of injury on the defendant's face. Much has been argued about these broken glasses and the scratches could not have been caused by blows of the fist as described by Lightowler, and therein I cannot agree with the Learned Judge, I should say that it is a matter of ordinary experience that in scuffles of this sort small scratches and abrasions are a normal occurrence. The Learned Judge hazards the theory that they might have been caused by splinters of glass from the broken pane flying into Lightowler's face. In this case they must have flown over Jamal Khan's faces, for a considerable distance; and I think it likely that the wounds would have been actual cuts which would have bled freely certainly not abrasions. It is also argued that Lightowler's glasses might have dropped during the struggle and been trodden upon. This is possible. But the most likely explanation is undoubtedly that given by Lightowler himself. He had his glasses on, and was beaten about the head and face. It is in no way unlikely that a wing was broken off his glasses, and the bridge of the glasses and the detached joint rubbed into his flesh, causing these scratches. It is also possible that some of the scratches were caused by glancing blows, or by friction from the cuff of an assailant. What is certain is that the most likely explanation of these injuries is that they were caused during a scuffle in which Lightowler was receiving punishment.

10. To sum up, we have the statement of Lightowler, and his undoubted injuries, on one side; and the statements of Kuppuswami and Jamal Khan and the absence of any proved injury to the latter, on the other side. Now Lightowler is a very big man. He stands several inches over six feet, and must weigh every ounce of sixteen stone. He is spare in habi, and looks an awkward man to tackle in the open. The plaintiff Jamal Khan is of ordinary stature for a Muhammadan, rather plump. To look at the two men, one would say that if Lightowler attacked Jamal Khan on any thing like equal terms as regards circumstance, then Lightowler with his extra six inches or more reach, and his enormous advantage in weight, would come off scot-free, and would inflict very severe pdnishment. The contrary happened, for Jamal Khan was uninjured, and Lightowler's face, was scratched and his glasses broken.

THE FIRST OUTBREAK.

11. As regards the first outbreak of the fracas, much can be said on both sides. Jamal Khan has stated that Lightowler abused him, calling him "devil," and attacked him without "rhyme or reason." He says that Lightowler said to him Devil, you talk much. Lightowler certainly did not use these words, for they are not such as are used by Europeans or Anglo-Indians. It is fairly certain that there were hot words on both sides, or rather veiled insolence on one side, and bad language on the other. Jamal Khan still maintains that he was an injured man about the statement which he prepared. He certainly did prepare it as soon as possible, and he did mark it "today" and sent a peon with it to Lightowler's room. On the other hand, the statement actually found its way into Lightowler's bundle of routine papers and he never saw it. He received a sharp reminder from the Head Quarters about it, and probably felt somewhat sore. Then Jamal Khan came in and told him "it was your look-out" then Lightowler asked why he had not seen the thing through personally. There was reason for Lightowler losing his temper, and I have no doubt that he gave his tongue a certain amount of freedom. What actually happened then is not definitely established, in my opinion. I cannot believe Jamal Khan's account, and Lightowler's account is unsubstantiated. Circumstances, however, are strongly in favour of Lightowler's account, and I think his sole testimony is as worthy of weight as the combined evidence of Jamal Khan and Kuppuswami. There was a struggle, in which Lightowler got the worst of it. I am unable to believe that he made an unprovoked attack on Jamal Khan, and I must therefore set aside the decree of the Lower Court, and direct that the suit be dismissed. The plaintiff will pay all costs in both Courts.

COMMENTS OF "THE CHRONICLE."

12. I have gone into this case at unusual length, as it has been the subject of an improper editorial article and of a letter in the "Bombay Chronicle." I am unable to say how the editor of that paper obtained the copy of the judgment on which he apparently worked. Only three copies of the judgment of the Lower Court were granted, one to the counsel for Lightowler, one to the counsel for Jamal Khan, and one to the District Engineer. I take it that the first and third did not send the judgment to any paper. Mr. Hardikar, who obtained the copy for Jamal Khan, says he made it over to Jamal Khan, and the latter admits that he allowed his friends to read it. He denies that he sent it to Bombay. I notice that among several passages emphasized by marginal lines in Jamal Khan's copy, the passages quoted by the "Bombay Chronicle" are included. The article has turned the judgment of the Lower Court to political purposes, and though Lightowler's conduct was still sub-judice, it contains passages reflecting most scandalously on Lightowler's character. The letter is an attack on the management of the G. I. P. Railway, apparently from the same pen as the article.

As the basis of both article and letter has now been held to have been unsound, I trust the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" will see his way to making reparation.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

Through Mr. Mavjee Govindji from Mr. Nathubhai 5
Through Mr. Ramjarally Meghjee 7

IMPORT OF RICE AND CORN IN AMERICA.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

WASHINGTON.—The War Trade Board announces the removal of all restrictions on the importation of corn and rice. The Board will also consider favourable applications for the export of rice and the shipment of jute and jute products.

SON OF KING OF HEDJAZ IN PARIS.

EXPECTED TO BE CHOSEN AS PEACE DELEGATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—Emir Feisul, son of the King of Hedjaz, is in Paris awaiting instructions from his father concerning the two delegates to represent his kingdom at the Conference. Colonel Lawrence who accompanies Emir as Aide-de-Camp expects Feisul himself to be chosen as the first delegate of the kingdom of Hedjaz in order to give greater weight to the important proposal to be submitted to the Peace Conference, namely, the formation of the great federation of the Arab States.

GENERAL HVALMARSON LEAVES FOR ESTNOHIA.

TO INVESTIGATE NECESSITY FOR FORMING SWEDISH EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

STOCKHOLM.—General Hvalmarson, well-known for his services in Persia and the head of the Swedish Bridgade in Finland has left for Esthonia with the object of investigating the necessity for and the possibility of forming a Swedish Volunteer Auxiliary Expedition to fight the Bolsheviks.

POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL

TAKES OVER ADMINISTRATION OF POSEN PROVINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Jan. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the Polish National Council in Posen has informed government that it has taken over the administration of the province of Posen in order to maintain order.

SURRENDER OF FAKHRI PASHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Jan. 20.

CAIRO.—Fakhri Pasha, commanding the Turks at Medina, surrendered to Emir Ali, son of Hussein.

GREEK MADE OPTIONAL.

AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

The Senate of the Cambridge University by 162 votes to 14 has settled the long-vexed question of compulsory Greek so far as the entrance examination is concerned, by making the subject optional. Thus compulsory Greek, which was adopted ninety years ago, is now abolished in Little-go.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 13.
Recd.12-15 p.m., Jan. 29.

A soft blue-white diamond of 388½ carats has been found in the Jagersfontein mine and promises to become one of the historic gems of the diamond fields.

DISCUSSION OF RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—The "Temps" says President Wilson and the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the five great Powers will tomorrow discuss the Russian problem. Hitherto these alone have participated in conferences, except yesterday's plenary sitting.

MARTIAL LAW IN BREMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Jan. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Bremen says martial law has been proclaimed.

O. B. E. CONFERRED ON SYDNEY COX AND LIEUT. VIRGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 20.

The "Gazette" contains the following appointments to O.B.E.: (Members) Sydney Cox and Lieut. B. W. Virgo (both British Red Cross, Mesopotamia).

MESSSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 20.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—Trade demand is somewhat active, but not sufficiently so to incommode the market which has been deprived of competition from abroad owing to continued export restrictions. The Shanghai exchange is standing at 5/1.

350,000,000 FLORINS LOAN FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 20.

THE HAGUE.—A State loan of 350,000,000 florins has been fully covered by subscriptions which total 385,000,000 florins.

DEATH OF SIR DONALD WALLACE.

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

The death is announce of Sir Donald Mackonzie Wallace.

Sir Donold Mackenzie Wallace was born in November 1841. He was educated in private schools and at the universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Berlin, Heidebeng, Ecole De Droit and Paris. He was the Private Secretary to the Marquess of Dufferin and Marquess of Lansdowne as Viceroy of India during 1884 to 89, and the Director of the Foreign Department of the Times during 1891—99. He was attached to the Emperor of Russia during his visit in England in 1909. He edited the tenth edition of Ency. Birt. His chief publications are "Russia" 1887, and Egypt and the Egyptian question, 1883." He was unmarried. He was created K.C.I.E., in 1887 and K.C.V.O., in 1901. His age at the time of his death was 77 years.

Official and Personal.

Owing to the death of His Royal Highness Prince John, H. E. the Governor's Levee arranged for Tuesday 21st January, and the Reception arranged for the 28th January and the Ball for 3rd February at Government House, Bombay, have been unavoidably postponed to later dates which will be notified in due course.

We are informed that Mr. Gandhi, who has been suffering from piles for some weeks, was successfully operated upon yesterday.

WHY GERMANY SURRENDERED.

MARSHAL FOCH'S DISCLOSURE.

IMPORTANCE OF RHINE AS A BARRIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

Marshal Foch, addressing American war correspondents at Treves on the 16th declared that when the armistice was signed and the Germans surrendered everything had been prepared for an offensive in which the German army must infallibly have succumbed and the German High Command knew it was faced with colossal disaster. We should have attacked on November 14th in the Loraine with twenty French divisions and six American and the attack would have been supported by other movements in Flanders and in the centre.

Marshal Foch emphasised the necessity for safeguarding France against further aggressions. He said the natural frontier to protect civilisation was the Rhine and there the Germans must be held. By using the Rhine, France must make it impossible for Germany to repeat the coup of 1914. The Rhine was the common barrier of all Allies and it was a guarantee of peace for all nations who had united to save civilisation.

LIEBKNECHT AND ROSA LUXEMBURG.

HOW THEY CAME BY THEIR END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Jan. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—An official statement from Berlin confirming the death of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, states that they were arrested in a Berlin suburb. After a brief examination before the local staff at the headquarters, Liebknecht just after entering the automobile for Moabit prison was violently struck by an unknown member of the assembled crowd, causing his head to bleed profusely. The chauffeur thereupon quickly drove off in order to protect Liebknecht from further molestation, but owing to the great speed of the car it broke down in Tiergarten. Then while proceeding to prison on foot Liebknecht, notwithstanding previous warning, attempted to escape, after stabging one of the escort in the hand. Liebknecht disregarded repeated calls to stop, whereupon soldiers fired killing him.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CAUSE GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd.12-15 p.m., Jan. 20

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the appeal of Independent Socialists for a general strike owing to the deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg has been unsuccessful. The great majority of workers are working.

SPARTACIST LEADERS SHOT DEAD.

WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says four Spartacist leaders who were arrested at Spandau attempted to escape, but all were shot dead by the escort.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN PROVINCIAL TOWNS.

GENERAL STRIKE AT LEIPSIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 20.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the deaths of Liebknecht and Luxemburg have led to serious disturbances in the German provincial towns, notably Leipsig, where a general strike has been declared. The city is without gas or water. The mob has destroyed the democratic party's election bureau and compelled, the newspapers to publish a declarations blaming government for the murders in Berlin.

FRENCH PRESS ON PROCEEDINGS.

NEED OF REASONABLE PUBLICITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS. Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Jan. 20.

The French Press generally remarks upon the danger of allowing the Conference to be reported by hearsay, but peace communiques must contain at least as much information as war communiqués.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 5-30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalian (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the draft of the reply to be sent to the Government of Bombay as regards the Hon. Mr. Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill.

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

A lecture on "The Women of France during the War" will be delivered on Thursday, January 23rd at 5 p.m., in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, Bombay, by Major Mallet, of the French Army. Major Mallet was attached to the Staff of General Foch and has been decorated with the Military Cross, and with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Purdah arrangements will be made.

LECTURES TO WOMEN ON MUNICIPAL SUBJECTS.

The fifth lecture of the above series, (which was to have been given on Wednesday, 22nd January,), by Mr. F. C. Griffith, I.P., on "Police," has been unavoidably postponed. The next lecture will be given on Wednesday 5th February by Mr. K. Ewbank, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, on "The Co-operative Movement in Cities."

OPEN AIR SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a programme of Open Air Sports consisting of running races, wide jumps, bucket race, sipon race, three-legged race, tug of war, etc. was arranged on Sunday at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the open-air terrace of the Improvement Trust Chawls at Koliwada, Mazdvi. More than 200 boys attended, out of whom nearly 100 took part in the game and 35 won prizes. Mr. K. R. Koregaokar distributed the prizes to the winners.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Novara" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khosru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday. The correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Umfuli" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m., on Wednesday.

INDIAN PEACE DELEGATES LEAVE FOR PARIS.

PERSONNEL OF THE PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

Mr. Montagu, the Maharaja of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha, left for Paris this forenoon. The party included Sir Arthur Hirtzel, assistant Under-Secretary, Mr. Louis James Kershaw, Secretary to Revenue Department. Mr. Kisch and Mr. Parsons both Private Secretaries. Colonel Dunlop-Smith proceeded to Paris a week ago in connection with preliminary arrangements. Mr. Hamilton Grant is also proceeding to Paris. The Maharaja of Bikanir was accompanied by the heir-apparent and Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh, member of the Bikanir State Council and his Private Secretary Wattal. Sir S. P. Sinha was accompanied by Mr. W. R. Gourlay as special Private Secretary.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF SILVER FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

NEW YORK.—One million dollars in silver will be shipped on the 13th instant to India making twenty-five million dollars shipped to the Orient in recent movement.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

SUPPORT TO DELHI CONGRESS DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 20.

The Central Provinces Congress Committee in a meeting held yesterday passed a resolution that India wants self-determination and prays for its immediate application to her by granting reforms demanded by the Indian National Congress in its last session at Delhi and also that Lokmanya Tilak now in England and Messrs. Gandhi and Hasan Imam, who were elected by the Congress be invited to the Peace Conference at Paris.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. G. HAMED.—You should approach the community concerned with your suggestion.
HINDU CLERK.—You have not signed your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 21st January, 1919.

THE DUTY OF THE MILLOWNERS.

The mill labourers' strike continues. The strikers are evidently determined, in spite of the hardships which their action has entailed on them and their families, to hold fast to their constitutional weapon until their demands are fully satisfied. The mill-owners, on their part, show no sign of yielding. Theirs is the obduracy of those whom the advocacy of a bad cause leads from one blunder to another. At first, knowing full well that the demands of their employees were just and reasonable, they sought to mislead the public into believing that they had, throughout the last four years of stress and storm, treated their employees with paternal solicitude and that the latter were guilty of sheer ingratitude. That, stripped of all its verbiage, was in effect the purpose of the letter which the Secretary to the Mill-owners' Association sent to the Press. The letter was characterised by the want of sympathetic insight into the needs and conditions of the workers, which, unfortunately, we have learnt to associate with the majority of mill-owners in Bombay. The effect of the publication of the letter was the opposite of that intended by those who inspired it. While it exposed the true character of the treatment meted out by the mill-owners to the strikers, it strengthened the cause of the strikers. The continued recalcitrance of the mill-owners made their position worse and lost them what litle consideration a section of the public was inclined to extend to them. It has now ranged all the moral forces of public opinion against them.

The greatest blunder which they have made is reflected in the attitude which they seem to have adopted after the discussion with the Governor-in-Council. They assured Sir George Lloyd, according to his own statement, that they intend to deal "sympathetically and promptly" with the strikers' demands, implying, as they are acting collectively, that they have already decided upon their course of action with the strikers when they rejoin. But they refuse to announce what they have decided to do, apparently, from a false sense of prestige. To prolong a cruel situation, so gravely affecting the safety and welfare of the general community, we must repeat, is criminal in its folly. We are afraid the Committee of the Mill-owners do not realise the grave responsibility which they have taken upon themselves. We trust, late though it is, that wiser counsels will prevail among them and they will learn the lesson which the spirit of the times has brought home even to a more powerful organisation than their own. The satisfactory end of the Dockyard strike is a sign of the times. The authorities of the Dockyard, a department of Government, have recognised the justice of the demands of their employees who, also, it may be added, struck work without notice. They did not take refuge behind a false sense of prestige; but decided to act with courage and promptitude. The authorities of the Cloth Market also have recognised the wisdom of similar action towards their mehtas, notwithstanding the uncompromising attitude, previously taken up.

We earnestly hope the mill-owners will profit by these examples and put an end to the strike by a courageous recognition of the inevitable and win back the confidence and respect of the public which they have almost forfeited by their obstinate attitude. If this is not done at once the duty of Government is clear. The Government must have realised the futility of the procedure by which they sought to end the crisis. It is clear that the determination of the strikers is the greater since their interview with the Governor. It is now time that the Government should tell the Mill-owners' Committee plainly and bluntly that, if they are sincere in their desire to deal with the men's demands promptly and sympathetically, they shiuld not delay a moment longer in showing by practical action that they really mean what they say.

A POLITICAL JUDGE.

On the 22nd of October last, we published an article reviewing a judgment delivered by the subordinate judge, Jubbulpore, who passed a decree allowing the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 as damages from the defendant for assault. Elsewhere we publish the judgment in appeal which reverses the decision of the lower court and orders the plaintiff to pay the costs of the defendant. The suit was filed by Jamal Khan, clerk in the District Enineer's office, Jubbulpore, against Mr. Lightowler, chief clerk. The allegations of the plaintiff are fairly stated in the judgment and they are, briefly, that Lightowler was in a fury about the disposal of a paper which it was his business to have seen to, and that he assaulted Jamal Khan who pointed out the omission. Lightowler's defence was that the fracas began by Jamal Khan and his brother beating him about the head and face while he himself was lodged in his chair. The lower court decreed Rs. 1,000 as damages for the plaintiff, though the claim for damages for loss of service was dismissed on the ground that it was not the direct and natural consequence of the defendant's adverse report. For, as we pointed out at the time, not only were Jamal Khan and his brother dismissed after the occurrence, but five other clerks were discharged from the District Engineer's office, for the sake of "discipline." What, however, was the District Judge's finding? The judgment says: "There was reason for Lightowler losing his temper and no doubt he gave his tongue a certain amount of freedom. What actually happened is not definitely established in my opinion. I cannot believe Jamal Khan's account and Lightowler's account is unsubstantiated." In the result, seven subordinates have lost their employment, and their discharge, as must be noted, was antecedent to the decision of a court of justice. No true story of the fracas is established according to the judgment, and we presume that since there have been no findings establishing misconduct on the part of the seven who have lost their jobs, they are no more liable for the penalty of discharge than Lightowler is. But they were penalised on no sustainable evidence by the department they served, and the judgment of the district court, which definitely ascribes blame to no one, is the best condemnation of the so-called "disciplinary" action of the District Engineer. So much for the human aspect of the case, an aspect we emphasised when we invited the attention of the Agent to the matter.

Besides dwelling on the merits of the case—which really was the only legitimate duty of the judge—the decision contains a short comment on our article. In paragraph 12 of the judgment, the district judge remarks that the article we published was "improper," but does not explain wherein the impropriety of our comment arises. We do not see why he should have allowed himself to be plagued by curiosity about how we obtained the judgment of the lower court. The judgment was delivered in open court, and we published a telegraphic summary of it. The district judge alleges that we turned the judgment of the lower court to "political purposes." He is mistaken in the view and the remark is both improper and irrelevant. In commenting on the case as interepreted by the lower court, as we were entitled to do, we urged the main point that the employees who were sacked, suffered on account of the ill-judged procedure of their superiors. The district judge is baffled in his attempt to find the true story, and while he leaves the case as a mystery, the Indian subordinates who "got" mixed in the story are suffering. It is also alleged by the judge that our article "contains passages reflecting most scandalously on Lightowler's character." The judgment of the lower court held that Lightowler in his defence did not own up the truth and was guilty, and we accordingly commented on the fact. In appeal, the judge does not hold that Lightowler told any untruths; in fact, it is impossible for him to say anything, since he fails to establish "what actually happened." Mr. Lightowler may have been aggressor or victim, and the matter, so far as he and his character are concerned, ends with the judgment. But we hope that the case of the Indian clerks—five of whom were remotely connected with the fracas—will be reconsidered by the Agent, to whose notice we again commend it for lenient disposal. In conclusion, we may remark that while we are flattered that the judge should have gone into the case at some length on account of the "improper" article which appeared in this journal, we should advise him in future, when writing his judgments to concern himself only with things material to the issue he has to decide, as otherwise the prejudice which he thus inevitably introduces into his judgment may be conceived by some people to have caused him to take an unbalanced or distorted view of the case. At least he does less than justice to Mr. Lightowler, who is entitled to the full benefit of his acquittal of the charge of assault, when he allows it to be supposed that his detailed discussion of the case is for our benefit and not for that of the parties, with whom he is alone concerned.

Notes of the Day.

Peace and Publicity.

If we disregard mere verbiage, the final decision regarding the publicity of the Peace Conference proceedings comes to this that so far as preliminary Peace Conference is concerned, the press will be excluded and that in the final full Conference, press representatives will be admitted as a rule, but when occasion arises, the sittings may be held *in camera*. We are unable to accept the contention put forward that the preliminary Peace Conference is of the character of a Cabinet. We cannot admit that the consideration that a just and honourable peace should be reached with the minimum delay requires that the public should be virtually shut out. Rather the settlement of a just and honourable peace requires that the deliberations should be carried on in full view of the public. The attempt to make out that the requirements of democracy would be satisfied by its being allowed to discuss the 'privately deliberated conclusions of Governments' is futile and misleading. When once conclusions have been arrived at, it would be practically impossible to change them by any amount of discussion.

Dangers of Secrecy.

Moreover, there is another danger. These private conversations between the Great Powers behind the purdah may proceed on the old lines of diplomacy. The differences may be made up by giving every Power a bit, by division of spoils, by assigning a particular zone of influence or by handing over a particular region to a particular Power. That is why a public discussion of claims is essential. These claims should be definitely stated and openly defended. It has been rightly argued that public opinion not of one nation only, but of all nations in the world should be brought to bear upon the claims that every Power may be inclined to put forth. It is quite essential that the public should have a right to know these claims in full, when as yet they are in a "fluid" state. It is better to take nations into confidence beforehand, especially when their interests are most intimately concerned. If the claims are just and righteous, no controversy or public light need be feared.

Secret Treaties.

Reuter informs that the Italian Cabinet has resigned owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and Greek Islands under the secret treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino wants to enforce in full and to which the Socialists object. It will be found in the end that these secret treaties will be the curse of the Peace Conference. In the first year of the war, the Allied Powers got entangled in all kinds of secret treaties and agreements. We do not blame them. America was not in the war then, as yet, and the world was not blessed with a new diplomacy based on sound principles. Secret diplomacy reigned high and the Allies, being anxious to put down the Hun, were ready to enter into any bargains. It would be suicidal to stick to all such secret agreements entered into under duress as it were.

A Changed Situation.

The entry of the Americans into the war, the enunciation of President Wilson's famous fourteen points and the virtual acceptance of them by friends and foes alike—have changed the situation altogether. These secret agreements cannot stand and must be repudiated, specially agreements regarding the division of other peoples' territories. Now, for instance, Jugo-Slavs who had probably no existence when the Italians entered into an agreement with the Allies about Dalmatia, have been recognised as an independent small nation. New interests have arisen and new principles have been laid down. If secret bargains entered into at the beginning of the war, are to be enforced, no settlement on the lines laid down by President Wilson are possible. The best thing for every nation would be to disavow all Imperialist aims, territorial ambitions and annexationist tendencies.

A Hideous Report.

A more grotesque and hideous infamy than the attempt to "nationalise" women in Russia, it is difficult to imagine. Opponents of socialism often argue unjustly that the ultimate object of Socialists is the communalisation of all the sacred institutions of mankind, but the accusation has been time and again repudiated by Socialists. Nationalisation of railways and the abolition of private property are programmes that can be urged with some reason; the detractors of communal rights, however, have held that through several experiences of "corruption," the Socialistic state will develop into a carnival of debauchery. The vulgar reproach is based on the assumption that Socialists at heart regard women as property and chattels! The accusation is grotesque, since those who traduce the Socialist movement by their analogous predictions, forget that the pioneers of Socialism were the greatest advocates of feminine freedom. The report from Russia is incredible. It may be that in some scene of loot and riotous orgies a few captains moralised on the "nationalisation" of women and the flogging of recalcitrants. As a plank in Bolshevism it is not likely to be true.

The Plight of the Lower Middle Classes.

The poorer classes in the city are experiencing a time of anxiety and excitement, and it is well to realise that the economic distress which is at the bottom of disaffection, is a real grievance. This is not a time for employers of labour to remain passive. The weight of distress is felt not only by manual workers, but by other employees whose business compels them to assume an appearance of respectability, which it is hard for them, in the best of times, to keep up. Take, for instance the position of clerks—that great multitude in Bombay. They are engaged in Government offices, and in the firms of merchants and lawyers, and when all is said and done, the profits of private enterprise are in a great degree due to the assiduity and faithfulness with which they work in the offices of their masters. They belong to the lower middle classes, and it is plain from the correspondence we receive that there is considerable dissatisfaction among them about their salaries, hours of work and general treatment. We draw the attention of employers to the fact which it is for them to meet by sympathetic and timely concessions.

An Evil Practice.

A correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, draws attention to the harassment to which milkmen coming into the town from suburbs are subjected by petty railway officials. He describes an instance of annoyance to a *Bhaiya*, which occurred yesterday. His picture of the general conditions is by no means overdrawn and those who have experienced little inconveniences of this kind, will easily realise its general truth. It is imperative that the authorities concerned should look into the matter and endeavour to see in what measure it is possible to put an end to the evil. Perhaps one of the reasons for this state of affairs is under-payment, but even when this does not operate, it is found, in not a few cases, that the practice has become habitual.

SHELLAC MARKET.

UNSETTLED OWING TO PROPOSED AUCTION OF GOVT STOCKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 20.

The shellac market is unsettled owing to the Government's proposal publicly to auction Government stocks here and in India, which are believed to amount to fully 25,000 chests equivalent to a year's supply normally for the United Kingdom. Importers affirm that this directly interferes with their legitimate operations since the sales of their own holdings imported at high market rates, have been permitted only by license since March 12th. The Government stocks acquired at an average c.i.f. cost of 142 shillings per hundredweight have been landed in London, while the spot value before the Armistice was as high as 337 shillings and sixpence.

AMERICAN BANKERS' REPRESENTATIVE.

PROCEEDS TO CHINA TO CONSIDER QUESTION OF LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 20.

Messrs J. P. Morgan announce that Mr. J. J. Abbott, representing the American group of bankers which previously considered the question of a loan to China, will proceed shortly to China to study financial conditions there. The State Department has approved of the mission, though no specific loan is at present being considered.

INDIAN COTTON UNSUITABLE FOR LANCASHIRE.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD MEMBER'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 20.

At a meeting of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. A. Ormerod, Member of the Cotton Control Board, said that Indian cotton was at present unsuitable. If India could produce 1 1/8 inch staple, that would be of material assistance.

Prof. William Richard Hodgkinson, Member of the recent Commission to India, said he was of opinion that if the Commission's recommendations to the Government of India were carried out, Indian staple would be increased to 1 1/8 inch and there would be a supply suitable for Lancashire.

BRITISH FORCE IN CAUCASUS

TO COMPEL EVACUATION BY TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 20.

A British force has been sent to Caucasus to compel evacuation by the Turks, which is now being carried out very speedily. The Turks committed the worst atrocities before the arrival of the British, but these have now ceased. This force is also keeping open communication across the Caspian with General Malleson's Judean troops in Transcaspia whither General Marshall has been able to send supplies and reinforcements via Baku and Krasnovodsk. The situation in Transcaspia is now much easier. The Government seems much more stable. The Bolshevist forces east of Merv are pretty quiet.

JAPANESE INTERNEES ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN.

NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO LAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A hundred Chinese and Japanese subjects have arrived here from internment in Germany. They will not be allowed to land, but will be sent back to Germany.

PEACE CONFERENCE

HISTORIC ASSEMBLY MEETS.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S WELCOME.

"YOU HOLD IN YOUR HANDS THE WORLD'S FUTURE."

WARM TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—Large crowds, including journalists, cinema men and photographers, assembled early before the Foreign Ministry to see the arrival of delegates at the opening of the great Peace Conference. M. Jules Cambon was the first arrival and the rest followed in twos and threes. After entering the Foreign Ministry they passed through Salon du Congres and Salon des Ambassadeurs, reaching Salle de L' Horloge, where they took their appointed places, which were marked by little white gilt-edged cards.

President Wilson on arriving was saluted with drums and fifes. He smilingly posed for the cameramen. The Indian and Hedjaz delegates with brilliant turbans lent picturesqueness to the scene. President Poincare received the same ceremonial as President Wilson. Delegates chatted in groups in Sale of L'Horloge, President Wilson conversing at length with M. Clemenseau.

Allied journalists who were admitted to the Conference were seated in the gallery communicating with Salle de L'Horloge.

PRESIDENT POINCARE ARRIVES.

President Poincare entered at 3-0 p.m. and walked quickly to the presidential chair and in clear tones delivered the opening address, all standing meanwhile. Mr. Lloyd George entered while the speech was proceeding. President Wilson half turned to President Poincare and gave occasional nods of approval.

After President Poincare had concluded the interpreter, Lieutenant Mantoux, read the presidential speech in English.

Seventy-two delegates were now seated round the horse-shoe table. President Poincare was at the head with President Wilson and American delegates on his right and Mr. Lloyd George with the British delegates on his left. Secretaries sat behind President Poincare, while at the other end of the room shorthand writers were accommodated. Assistant secretaries sat at the tables at the sides of the room.

The appartment is a gorgeous one, overlooking the quai and the river. It is lofty with walls literally hidden under gilt and rococo ornamentation and hung with scarlet curtains. Several huge crystal chandeliers depend from the ceiling of the room, which takes its name from the magnificent clock behind the President's chair and really forms half of the vast square apartment, divided by a row of immense pillars from the other half which was thronged with journalists.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

Regarding the representation of India at the Conference, Mr. Montagu decided with the approval of the Premier and in view of the historic importance of the opening meeting to depute the Maharaja of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha to be the representatives of India on this occasion.

THE TASK BEFORE NATIONS.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan 20.

A communiqué from Paris says:—In his speech of welcome to the delegates President Poincare said he saw in their decision to hold the Conference there the homage of all the nations represented towards the country which more than any other had endured the sufferings of war.

After recounting the outrages which had led up to the war, he retraced the successive entry of the Allies into the struggle, paying special tribute to Britain and the Dominions. "Faithfully supported by her dominions and colonies Great Britain decided that she could not remain aloof from the struggle in which the fate of every country was involved and she and her dominions and colonies made prodigious efforts to prevent the war ending in the triumph of the spirit of conquest and destruction of right."

The intervention of America was something greater than a great political and military event; it was the supreme judgment passed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people and their chief magistrate.

LESSONS OF WAR.

President Poincare concluded, "An immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and men who cooperated in this grand work in faith and brotherhood and who have taken pains to eliminate from future peace causes of disturbance and instability. Forty-eight years ago today, the German empire was proclaimed in the Chateau at Versailles; it was consummated by the theft of two French provinces and was thus vitiated from its origin and by the fault of its founders born in injustice. It has ended in opprobrium. You are assembled to repair the evil done and to prevent a recurrence. You hold in your hands the world's future."

REPRESENTATION OF NATIONS.

Referring to the regulations of the Conference the communiqué states that the belligerent powers with general interests, namely the United States, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, shall participate in all sittings and commissions. Belligerent powers with particular interests, namely Belgium, Brazil. British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Hedjaz Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy, namely Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguary, shall participate in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

Neutral Powers and states in process of formation may be heard when, summoned by the Powers with general interests at sittings devoted especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them.

M. CLEMENCEAU ELECTED PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

After President Poincare's speech, President Wilson moved that M. Clemenceau be the permanent president. He said this meeting must be regarded as the supreme crowning of diplomatic history. Never before had so many nations been represented with a view to settling the problems of the world in so many degrees. They all admitted M. Clemenceau's commonsense and had acquired a real affection for him. 'We all desire the same thing.'

M. Clemenceau here nodded approval.

Mr. Lloyd George supported the proposal referring to M. Clemenceau as "the greatest young man of France." He and M. Clemenceau had often disagreed, arguing with each other vigorously like any two Celts. Referring to the greatness of the hour, Mr. Lloyd George said the world was thirsting for peace. M. Clemenceau would not permit time to be wasted for he knew it was not the greatest eloquence that got things done.

President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George both spoke in English. Baron Sonnino, speaking in French, also paid a tribute to M. Clemenceau, who was unanimously elected. The Conference adjourned at 4-35 p.m.

M. CLEMENCEAU ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

QUESTION OF EX-KAISER'S PENAL REPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—After the nomination of M. Clemenceau as President, the Peace Conference adopted the proposal allotting one vice-president to each of the five great powers, after which M. Clemenceau said that the testimonies of friendship from President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George had touched him deeply. Their ambition was a great one: they wished to avoid a repetition of the world catastrophe. All must remain united if the league of Nations was to be prarticable.

As regards the orders of the day, M. Clemenceau said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the ex-Kaiser and their reports would be submitted to all the delegates. As regards responsibility for the enemy's crimes in war time and legislation for international labour, all Powers were invited to submit memoranda upon the subjects. The question of a League of Nations would head the agenda for the next sitting. Everything must be subordinated to the necessity for closer and closer union of the peoples who had participated in the war.

"The League of Nations has its being in you, it is for you to make it live and for that there is no sacrifice to which we are not ready to consent. I do not doubt that you are all of this disposition and we shall arrive at this result, but only if we exercise impartial pressure on ourselves to reconcile what may appear opposing interests in the higher view of a greater, happier and better humanity. The aim of the conference is the peace of the world; let us do our work speedily and well."

Dealing with the responsibility of the authors of the war, M. Clemenceau emphasised that he would insist upon punishment of authors of abominable crimes during the war.

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE

M. CLEMENCEAU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Jan. 20.

The Havas Agency states that M. Clemenceau, making a general statement in the Chamber of Deputies, said that differences of opinion in the conference were most natural; if everyone had been unanimous there would have been no need for such a meeting, the whole object of which was to balance interests when conflicting.

M. Clemenceau said although publicity in regard to debates was generally favoured one point of secrecy must be observed, namely, when one Government put a proposal opposed by the head of another Government.

Concerning the League of Nations, M. Clemenceau said it would be a delusion unless there were general determination to make it a reality. One object of the French Government was to bring about complete agreement among the civilised nations and avoid recurrence of the abominations of war.

SOME GERMAN INTERROGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Jan. 20.

At the Armistice Conference at Treves the German Members asked when the blockade would end, German prisoners of war be liberated, and the preliminary peace conditions signed.

LONDON MURDER TRIAL.

SIR MALCOLM SETON'S EVIDENCE.

LT. COL. RUTHERFORD'S CONFESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Jan. 20.

At the inquest on Major Miles Seton, which opened this afternoon, Sir Malcolm Seton, giving evidence, said the deceased was his cousin. Lieut.-Col. Rutherford had called and asked to see Major Seton and a quarter of an hour afterwards several shots were heard. Sir Malcolm and Lady Seton rushed into the dining room and found Major Seton dying in the doorway. When asked if he had killed Seton, Rutherford replied quietly "Yes, I only wish I had another bullet for myself."

The case was adjourned.

SEIGE OF LEMBERG.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

A British officer has arranged the first meeting for discussion of armistice with the better elements of those besieging Lemberg.

TEA SALES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

Yesterday's auction is generally considered a success. A million pounds of tea were sold and buyers were believed to represent Scandinavia, Holland and France. About 1/10 per pound was paid for some of the best orange pekoes

SITUATION IN VIENNA.

FOREIGN SECRETARY FAVOURS UNION WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd.12-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

A telegram from Vienna says the Foreign Secretary, Bauer, in an election speech declared he favoured union with Germany.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

TO BE REVIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

The "Sunday Express" states that Covernment intends to revive the British Mediteranean squadron and is sending there a particularly strong squadron. The paper declares that orders have been given for the first battle squadron to prepare for two years' foreign service.

The squadron will include the Iron Duke, Benbow, Marlborough, Emperor of India and Canada. The light cruiser squadron and two flotillas of destroyers will accompany it and the base will be Malta as hitherto.

THEIR MAJESTIES' BEREAVEMENT.

DEATH OF PRINCE JOHN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The King's youngest son Prince John died last night.

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Jan. 20.

Great sympathy is felt everywhere with Their Majesties owing to the death of Prince John last night at Sandringham. He had been very ill for some time.

CAUSE OF PRINCE JOHN'S DEATH

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

A medical bulletin with reference to Prince John's death states that he suffered since infancy from epileptic fits, which had lately been more frequent and severe. The Prince passed away in his sleep following an attack at 5-30 on Saturday afternoon at Sandringham.

His Royal Highness Prince John Charley Francis, youngest son of Their Majesties was born at York Cottage, Sandringham, on July 12th, 1905.

ATHLETIC CONTEST FOR ALLIED TROOPS.

GEN. PERSHING'S INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 20.

PARIS.—General Pershing has sent a letter to Allied commanders-in-chief inviting their men to participate in an athletic contest in May or June in order to maintain "the excellent relations existing between those who have borne arms in the great common cause which has given birth to such deep sentiments of mutual admiration and respect."

SWEDISH HELP TO ESTHONIANS.

PROPOSED VOLUNTARY EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 20.

STOCKHOLM.—The Swedish general Hjalmarson has arrived at Helsingfors from Esthonia, where he has has been investigating the question of sending a Swedish voluntary expedition to help the Esthonians. He states that the Bolshevists are fleeing panic-stricken and now occupy only one-sixth of Esthonia. They murdered five hundred persons, including men, children and aged folk, in the town of Wesenburg.

Hjalmarson considers that Swedish assistance is hardly advisable owing to the precariousness of the economic situation.

DEMOBILISATION IN FRANCE.

1,200,000 TO BE DISCHARGED BEFORE FEBRUARY 15TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Jan. 20.

1,200,000 French soldiers will be demobilised by February 15th and three million by March 31st. Then the whole territorials and two classes of the active army will be back in civil life.

RESTORATION OF ARRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.

The Arras town council has unanimously voted for restoration of the town to its original aspect.

RHINE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 10.

"The Times" learns that the Rhine army of occupation will be composed of men recruited since the passing of the Conscription Act of March, 1916.

SITUATION IN WARSAW.

PADEREWSKI'S COALITION GOVERNMENT ACCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

A telegram to "The Times" from Warsaw dated 16th says the formation of Paderewski's coalition government is acclaimed. Paderewski, who is Premier, takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and will act in close accord with the Allies.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

DECISION NOT TO HOLD IT IN BERLIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Lokal-Anzeiger" states that government has finally decided not to hold the National Assembly in Berlin.

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

STILL NOT SATISFACTORILY SOLVED.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE OF MEHTAS.

It was a day of considerable excitement and expectation, though many of those who had read the temper of the men aright had no doubt about the issue. Readers of "The Chronicle" will have noticed the forecast that was given in these columns after a searching analysis into the various phases of the present Labour strike. It was not to be expected that the men would miss the great psychological moment for obtaining adequate justice and compensation from their employers, by listening to platitudinous advice of sorts whether given in one quarter or another. That was clear from the outset, as was also the fact that the men had fully realized the strength of their own purpose. A "Chronicle" representative has been busy interviewing men belonging to different mills. The result of the interview has already been stated. They openly say that the present strike is altogether different from the strikes that they have known and that if by their conduct they allow it to fizzle out, they would be ruining the chance of a lifetime. They say they meant no disrespect to the Governor if they failed to accept his word and resume work on a mere assurance. More than the assurance, they needed very badly a substantial improvement in their prospects and so long as they would not have it, there was no chance of their going back upon their resolution.

So that when the day opened yesterday, it found the men still inflexible in their determination. They bestirred themselves earlier than usual and approached their mills. They, however, showed no inclination to go in. The police were there; the military were there to assist in any emergency. But their presence, it now seems, might well have been dispensed with, for the men were not obviously in a mood to provoke any disturbance and thereby invite trouble upon themselves. When asked why they had congregated there in such large numbers, they said they performed their daily routine of going up to their mills and then go back after seeing that they were not let in by any of their comrades. A tour round the mill district in the early hours of the morning soon convinced beyond a shadow of doubt that the attempt at a settlement had failed. The gates of some of the mills were kept open, while others, perhaps more shrewd, kept the gates closed. It was no use keeping the gates open for no workman would enter them. The managers of several mills and some of their assistants waited from a little past six o'clock up to about 8 or 9 a.m. Anxiety and a keen sense of disappointment was writ large on their brows. Especially in front of the Morarjee Goculdas Mills, the Jacob Sassoon and the Tata Mills, the men mustered strong, and it must have seemed a cruel mockery to the mill authorities who waited in the vain hope that the men might re-enter the work-room. In very few mills was any attempt made seriously to start work. One or two of the Sassoon Mills very soon gave up the attempt. Some other mills kept up an appearance of their "preparedness" to start work at a moment's notice. The Khatau Makanji Mill at Byculla Bridge started work at the usual hour in the morning, with the aid of a few men who went in and after a hard struggle to maintain work, the management had to close it and send away the few men that had come in. After the tiffin interval at noon the mill remained closed. At Charni Road, a similar thing happened. With these few exceptions, the mills remained closed.

Scene in the Streets.

The scene in the streets was however more interesting—the little knots of men, grouping and regrouping themselves, alert and constantly on the move, the anxious mill authorities, eager to admit what men presented themselves for work or the deserted mills, where the managers were prudent enough to watch the developments. The men though generally serious in their look, were not deaf and had plenty of good cheer for all who cracked a joke. They were very polite—and even obliging—to the passing inquirer and were ready to explain the situation so far as they and their mills were concerned.

Police and Military.

The police and the military too were content to remain amused spectators, though now and then bestirred themselves to hold back the men whenever the latter tried to transgress the limits of space prescribed for them. At one point, the police officer on duty asked our representative for "news" from other quarters and seemed to brighten up at the thought that his quarter alone was not the picture of loneliness. Up to about 10 o'clock, this state of things continued more or less and then the stragglers among the men quietly withdrew from the place, but not before emphasising their determinatino to obtain their demands. Wherever one went or to whomsoever one spoke, one met with the same reply, "Put up your notice and we are there."

Their Daily Routine.

The men then gradually dispersed and went to swell the throng of people that constitute the pedestrian traffic of the city. The tram cars were mostly full and sometimes over-full. And for all that nothing of an untoward character occurred.

Meeting of Workmen.

At about 10-30 in the morning, there was a meeting of the workmen held in the fields behind the Crescent Mills. Three or four thousand men were present. Speeches were made by several people from among the mill-hands. Some of them who had formed the deputation to the Governor, were more vehement than the rest in criticising the futile advice given by his Excellency the Governor. One of them described amidst repeated cheering the manner in which the few workmen had vindicated the position of the strikers before the Governor. Another said how when one of their number was comparing the Governor to Vithoba of Pandharpur, a representative had asked him to hold his tongue and how the Commissioner Sahib also joined his voice to that of the other to make the speaker sit down before finishing his speech.

Who Are You?

It is interesting to add that the meeting was supposed to be held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha and when a representative of that well-meaning, but effete body stepped forward to address the meeting and started saying in Marathi, "My dear brethren", one man shouted out for his name. But the name was not given promptly. The speaker took refuge in describing himself as one of the leaders of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, of which his friend, Mr. Bole, was a leading light. This explanation did not obviously satisfy the interrogator and the question was repeated. The speaker then gave his name as Tulzapure. The meeting was not anxious to hear him and it was for a short while a veritable pandemonium of noise and confusion. Mr. Tulzapure could not finish his speech or hurried through it whatever it was, the effect was *nil*. Then a man of somewhat doubtful standing among the men, tried to address the meeting with no better results. An old man who has put in quarter of a century of service in the Fazulbhoy group of mills, alluding to Mr. Tulzapure's reference to his negotiations with Fazulbhoy Sait, said that his master was so kind and generous that he had allowed his men to remain idle and starve for nearly a fortnight. This caused tremendous laughter. Afterwards, Mr. Tulzapure accompanied by two or three more notabilities of a similar description took their stand in the middle of the audience. Mr. Tulzapure again spoke, this time taking off his hat, but with his riding whip nonetheless in hand one of these men of doubtful standing again addressed the meeting and asked them to meet again this morning, when he and his friend would be able to communicate to them the message from their employers. During the course of these speeches, several people in the assembly interrupted and asked why the *maliks* wanted any agents to deal with them and why they had not themselves come before them to say how far they were going to meet their demands and express their willingness to put up notices at the mills granting their demands. Mr. Tulzapure then left the meeting and also those who had come with him, while in the morning there was nothing doing practically at Tardeo, Delisle Road, Parel or Sewree or Kala Chowky, some excitement was caused by a reported looting of one or two sweetmeat shops near Jacob Circle and arrest of a few men in that connection. This was about 10-30 or 11 a.m. At about the same time, a similar but more daring incident took place at Chira Bazar, where it is said some Pathans belonging to the R. I. M. Dockyard made their way to the inviting premises of the famous Hindu caterer, Mr. Govindji Vasanji, and treated themselves to an entertainment. Four or five other shops were visited in the same locality by the same gentry and this was enough to spread general panic not only in the neighbourhood but also in Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, and other quarters. Shops were hastily closed to be reopened shortly after. But late in the afternoon, some of them remained closed. In other areas, things were in a somewhat livelier aspect. Business was going on in a normal way and the shops remained open. Even the street vendors of fruits, vegetables, etc., plied their trade. It is noteworthy, however, that the shops opposite the Dinshaw Petit Mills at Parel were closed early. The reports in the evening of the situation in practically everyone of the localities were to the effect "All well." The military and the Police were seen on the move and gradually settling to their night posts.

Quite an interesting development among a multitude of strikes is the strike of the men of the Drainage Dept of the Municipality. These number over 600 and they struck work yesterday in favour of their demand for higher wages. They held a meeting subsequently and resolved to approach the head of their department for redress of their grievances. In the meanwhile, they have elected to abstain from work.

STRIKERS' MEETING.

At a meeting held by the strikers at Hira Bag last night, the strikers unanimously resolved (1) to accept the resolutions passed by the Association that evening and (2) to exempt the strikers of the passive resistance vow taken by them on Sunday night, and exhort the passive resisters to resume work at once. The meeting also appointed a committee to deal with any questions that may arise in future, in connection with the grievances of the strikers, by approaching to the committee appointed by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association.

The strike of mehtas' has thus ended.

(Further strike matter see page 8.)

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AT CLOTH MARKET.

STRIKERS LIE ON THE GROUND.

"WELCOME TO GO INSIDE TREADING ON OUR STOMACH."

The strikers have resolved to resort to this sort of passive resistance till their demands are met. They are confident of their success, the more so when they know that Mahatma Gandhi, who is at present in Bombay, has intervened, and is doing his best to end the strike on equitable terms. In the morning Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, as well as Mahatma Gandhi were present for a very short time only near the markets, and went away soon.

The Mangaldas Market which is not affected by the present strike was all of a sudden closed at about 11 a.m. owing to the report of the looting of some shops in Kalbadevi Road and Girgaum, having spread to this Market.

One noticeable feature of this strike is that the ghati coolies of these markets who were still working, have now joined the strikers out of sympathy with the latter.

The strike of "Mehtas" which commenced on Sunday the 12th instant, and which seemed to drag its weary length along for a long time, put on yesterday morning quite a different complexion as the result of an extraordinary resolution passed by the strikers in a meeting held the previous night. Quite in keeping with their decision of resorting to passive resistance, some of the strikers, without caring for food, stayed overnight in the Mulji Jetha Market and in the morning as soon as the gates were opened, the *satyagrahis* on the entrance of each and every gate of the Market, laid themselves on the ground, in several rows abreast of each other. There are about twenty gates to this Market, and the sight of a dozen or a couple of dozen of men sleeping on ground, at each entrance, presented a novel and pitiable sight.

Driven to desperation the men seem to have resorted to this form of passive resistance. The sympathy of thousands of passers-by attracked by the scene, was all towards the men, which was excited all the more on reading the notices painted on canvas, and put up by the strikers on the top of the gates. It reads:

Garibna pet pur pag mooki bhale jao, meaning, "you are welcome to go inside after treading on the belly of the poor."

At the Lakhmidas Khimji Market which is smaller of the two, the gates were not opened in the morning, hence the strikers could not lie down at the gates, but they contented themselves with standing at the gates and with the same notices hung up as in the Mulji Jetha Market.

The result of this passive resistance is that not a single shop in these two Markets could be opened by the merchants, as none of them could dare get inside without treading on the strikers.

A Parsi at about 11-33 a.m. tried to get in through one of the gates at the Mulji Jetha Market, but he was hooted at and hustled and if good sense had not dawned on him the Parsi would have received some severe shaking.

STRIKERS OF THE MULJI JETHA MARKET.

VITHAL WADI SIDE ENTRANCE.

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Lying at the Gate.

MR. JAMNADAS' ADVICE TO STRIKERS.

"UPHOLD YOUR DIGNITY BY PEACEFUL MEANS."

A meeting of the "mehtas" of the two cloth markets who are at present on strike, was held on Saturday night at Hira Baug, under the presidency of Mr. Vithaldas Yasanji Jarajani, where about three thousand strikers were present.

The President at the outset referred to the resolution passed by the masters of the strikers at a meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods' Merchants' Association held that (Saturday) evening, and said that that resolution, viz., of serving the strikers with 24 hours' notice to resume work, or, in the alternative dismissal was not written in ink but was written in the blood of those poor strikers assembled. (Cries of "Shame.") They (the masters) did not shudder to write such a resolution. They (the masters) had been prepared to plung knives into the throats of 10,000 "mehtas." He was glad to say that one of the merchants, Mr. Valji Ebbji, had put up a strong fight in the Association's meeting of that evening, on behalf of the strikers.

At this stage Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas arrived at the meeting and received an ovation from all those present.

Continuing, Mr. Jarajani said that God had sent to them their great politician and leader of the people, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas that night. (Cheers.)

MR. JAMNADAS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas addressing the meeting regretted that he had not been able to take part in their movement since the strike began, but he thought it advisable to attend the meeting that night. He might say that he was spending as much time as he possibly could spare in banishing serfdom from India. They all knew very well what part the general public of Bombay had played in the movement for erecting a memorial to Lord Willingdon. Even at that time some flattereres preferred to say "jo-hookoom" to the officials, discarding the people's voice. But he had to confess that those flatterers were their own brethren. However, except for their acsions in the matter, those assembled in the meeting had personally no bad feelings towards the merchants. He (the speaker) had his entire sympathy with the strikers who, he knew, were out on strike as they could no longer put up with their sufferings. They (the strikers) had put down his name as one of the arbiters, but he could not take any active participation in their movement, simply because he was diffident of his name being accepted by the merchants, and in the case of his name being objected to by the merchants, it would not be proper for him to offer his services.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas assured the strikers that ever since the beginning of their strike, hardly a day had passed when he did not give a thought to the weal and woe of the strikers. As a result of the prevailing famine prices, from one-and-a-quarter to one-and-a-half lakhs of mill labourers had struck work in Bombay, and he was also aware that the same causes had led to their strike as well. He might tell them that ever since this deplorable situation, he had hardly slept at ease any day. (Hear, hear.) He had exhorted the millhands to resume work and formulate their grievances and lay them before their employers, and had added that even after doing that, if their demands were not met, he (the speaker) would don the clothes of a labourer and lead them in their strike. In spite of all that, his advice was not listened to by the millhands, but that did not in any way cause him to sympathiseless with the millhands. Looking to the present state of affairs, he was of opinion that there must have been some reason why the millhands did not act up to his advice. He was told by the strikers, "You might have faith in the millowners, but we have not." Similar seems to have been the case with those present that night there.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas assured them that it pained him much when he saw and realised their woes. He had deliberated on the matter in his office with Mr. Jarajani and some of the leading cloth merchants. Again he had been to the Market that day and seen the merchants, and though his name was not accepted by the latter as one of the arbiters, he was not insulted by them. They had received him courteously and talked with him for a long time. After that he had seen Mr. Vithaldas, Jarajani. He (the speaker) had advised the masters to let him know their decision by the next day (Sunday), but since then he was informed that the Association had passed a resolution to the effect that the strikers were to be served with twenty-four hours' notice for resuming the work, or in the alternative, for facing dismissal from service. The representatives of the Association had declared to him the concessions they were prepared to give, and after discussing with the leaders of the strikers thereafter, he had promised to give his reply the next day, but he (the speaker) was surprised, in the meantime, to learn that the Association had passed the resolution of serving the twenty-four hours' notice.

A FINAL EXHORTION.

Mr. Jamnadas, proceeding, said that he must remind them that he was not present there that night to incite them. He did not like to see the strike prolonged any longer unnecessarily, but he was firmly convinced that their masters could not force them to their knees by telling them there was danger for them in continuing the strike. He might ask them all not to surrender if the masters tried to make them yield by raising the bogey of "dangers." (Hear, hear.) It was his heartfelt wish to see the end of the strike, but he refused to act against the dictates of his conscience. He fought for the sake of certain principles he fought against the perpetuation of serfdom and he feared no one in that fight. (Applause.) Concluding, Mr. Jamnadas said he saw that threats were held out to some to yield. He exhorted the strikers to be firm in their resolve and hold out till the Association withdrew its resolution. Even though they (the merchants) would not listen to him he would try to show the latter their mistakes. He hoped, however, that the masters would come to see the wisdom of withdrawing their resolution, or passing some other resolution instead. His last words of advice were, "Do not be afraid of threats and dangers. Uphold your dignity by acting peacefully." (Prolonged cheers.)

The President thanked Mr. Jamnadas on behalf of the meeting for his advice, and garlanded Mr. Jamnadas, who departed amidst rousing cheers from all sides.

After the President had made his concluding remarks, a resolution was passed showing the disapprobation of the meeting towards the resolution passed by the Association that evening, viz., of serving the strikers with twenty-four hours' notice, and resolving to resort to passive resistance till that resolution was withdrawn.

GHATI LABOURERS' SYMPATHY.

At the meeting some of the Ghati coolies who worked in those two markets and who showed their willingness to join the strikers, were present. The president thanked the labourers for their sympathy with their movement and garlanded one of the leaders of the Ghatis present in the meeting. The meeting dispersed after the leaders had deliberated on the line of action to be taken the next day.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET.

MAIN ENTRANCE AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET.

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

The gates of this Market not being opened on Monday morning the strikers are guarding the gates to prevent their Masters opening the shops.

MULJI JETHA MARKET STRIKE ENDS.

The Mulji Jetha Market strike came to an end last evening. In consequence of the Passive Resistance Extraordinary, to which the men numbering about 600 resorted, the Shetias took up the matter of their grievances at once and held a meeting in the market *chowk* at 3 p.m. The meeting was convened by the proprietors of the market, one of them being voted to the chair. A resolution was proposed in terms of the sub-committee's recommendation that on salaries up to Rs. 25, an increase of Rs. 3-4 per month should be given, from Rs. 25 up to Rs. 50, an increase of Rs. 7-8 and above Rs. 50, an increase of Rs. 10 per month. The meeting consisted of 1,000 members more or less and the proposal was unanimously agreed to. Another resolution recommending that copy of the resolution should be sent to Mr. V. V. Jerajani, President of the Strikers' Committee, was opposed by a member—Mr. Gordhandas K. Shroff, who is reported to have suggested that they could not recognize Mr. Jerajani in a dispute between the merchants of the market and their servants. Mr. Motilal N. Dalal, speaking in support of the original resolution, said that Mr. Jerajani's name should be retained, if they really wanted a happy termination of the present dispute. Finally, the proposition was carried and afterwards Mr. Jerajani was invited by the President and the resolution was read to him. The meeting was then dissolved. And at the request of Mr. Jerajani the Passive Resisters desisted from obstructing the passage and then let out the merchants. When the decision of the meeting was communicated, there was an enthusiastic outburst of cries of "Vande Mataram" and the Passive Resisters subsequently marched under the leadership of Mr. Jerajani to Hira Baug, where they held a meeting at night. The men are expected to resume work this morning.

THE RAILWAYS AND THEIR WORKMEN

The following notice was put up at the G. I. P. Workshop at Matunga at about 4-30 p.m. yesterday and Marathi and Gujarati translations of it were distributed liberally among the men. This is in reply to the men's representation to the Agent, made on the 16th instant. The B. B. and C. I. Railway has also published a similar notice dealing with the main points in the men's demand. The threat of withdrawal of the concessions now granted in the event of the men not accepting them, which finds a place in the G. I. P. Railway announcement, is happily absent from the notice issued by the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway who deals seriatim with the points raised in the representation, says:—

1 and 2.—These requests refer to the strike in 1917. It is asked that the break of service should be condoned for purposes of the retiring gratuity, and that the men should be paid for the days they were on strike.

It is regretted that these requests cannot be acceded to.

3. Explanation regarding War Allowance.

It is understood that this refers to the temporary increases announced on the 15th instant, viz., 20 per cent. to men drawing up to Rs. 30, the grain compensation allowance being withdrawn, and 10 per cent. to men drawing over Rs. 30 withdrawn, and 10 per cent. to men drawing up to Rs. 100. The intention was that men of all grades up to Rs. 100 should receive an increase of about 10 per cent. It has been brought to notice however that in some cases the grain compensation allowance works out to considerably over 10 per cent. and that the concession as at first framed will hardly benefit certain classes of workmen at all. The conditions have therefore been revised, and a temporary increase of 10 per cent. will be given with effect from 1st January, 1919, to workmen of all grades drawing up to Rs. 100, those who now draw grain compensation allowance being allowed to retain it. This will ensure every man getting the full increase of 10 per cent.

4. Working hours to be limited to a minimum of 208 hours in a month.

The Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendents inform me that it is impossible to guarantee a fixed minimum, but that where, owing to the occurrence of Holidays, there is a prospect of 208 hours not being reached, every facility will be given to the men to make up the deficiency by overtime.

5. Grant of free workmen's tickets.

I agree that workmen's tickets shall be issued free. It will be necessary for the General Traffic Manager first to look into the question of accommodation, but workmen's tickets will be issued free from 1st March, 1919.

6. Grant of free passes when an applicant is going on a few days' leave.

Two sets of passes will be allowed in a year to men proceeding on a few days' leave, provided the applicant has put in 12 months' service.

7. Issue of passes by mail trains owing to cancellation of the Delhi Express.

Owing to the curtailment of passenger services and the consequent overcrowding of the public travelling by mail trains it is not possible to concede this. The Delhi Express will be put on again as soon as circumstances permit.

8. Assistant Mechanics to be promoted to Mechanics when a vacancy occurs.

Assistant Mechanics and Apprentices are promoted to Mechanics provided they show sufficient ability. In no case are their prospects prejudiced by taking on full mechanics from outside, as the demand for full mechanics is greater than the supply.

The above disposes of the representation made by the Matunga workmen. I believe that the Railway Company has dealt liberally with their workshop staff in Bombay and I trust that the men will, in return, show their good sense by avoiding any action likely to impair the satisfactory relations now existing.

It must be understood that if the concessions now agreed to are not accepted by the workmen, they will be liable to be withdrawn.

(Sd.) H. A. L. HEPPER,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 20th January, 1919.

THE B B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway in reply to the representation of the Parel Loco. and Workshop men, dated 16th January, 1919, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has stated:—

That under the orders of the Government of India, those who went on strike in May, 1913, cannot be restored their right to gratuity. In this connection the Agent adds that the men who have earned a right to gratuity since that year as well as the more recent employees will not be foolish enough to forfeit their claim to the gratuity since accrued, by going on strike again. Regarding local allowance it is stated that the men drawing up to a salary of Rs. 100, will be allowed to retain the grain compensation allowance they have hitherto been drawing in addition to the increase of 10 per cent. now sanctioned and that this will have effect from 1st January, 1919. As regards the question of the war bonus, the Agent says that as the matter concerns all the railways in India, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company cannot take cognizance of it and that it has not been under contemplation by the Government of India and that the question of grain compensation is disposed of by the answer to the second demand dealing with the question of local allowance. The men will be granted free workmen's passes from 1st March, 1919.

In both cases the men seem to consider the reply unsatisfactory.

LABOUR AND PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Secretary of the Millowner's Association in his letter to the press says "since 1914 the wage bill of probably every mill has increased by 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. Even if this association is accepted fully a few figures in the rise of necessaries of life will show that the rise in wages falls too short of the rise in cost of living and Rs. 17 or 18 can be shown to be much below the living wage. I hope the Secredary does not forget that there are not a few hands employed in mills who cannot earn even Rs. 16 or 17.

I shall give here a few figures showing the rise in prices since August, 1915. The figures are taken from the lists of Approximate Market Prices published by the Municipal Commissioner. I could not get any list for 1914 which, I am sure would have shown a greater rise in prices:—

Article.—Charcoal per maund, 0-13-0§, 1-4-0†, 54 per cent.
Article.—Sweet oil per maund, 5-0-0 or 5-8-0§, 10-0-0†, 100 or 82 per cent.
Article.—Kerosine oil Elephant, 2-4-0§, 4-1-0†, 80 per cent.
Article.—Ghee Deshi per sheer, 0-6-6§, 0-11-0†, 70 per cent.
Article.—Ghee limitation, 0-4-0§, no figure for 1918†, in 1917 January 0-6-6 per cent.
Article.—Sugar English, 0-2-0§, 0-3-0†, 50 per cent.
§ Rate Aug. 1915.
†Rate Dec. 1918.
Article.—Sugar Mauritius, 0-2-0§, 0-2-6†, 25 per cent.
Article.—Rice Rangoon per pyli, 0-5-3§, 0-9-0†, 71 per cent.
Articles.—Jeerasal II., 0-7-0§, 0-12-0†, 71 per cent.
Article.—Wheet common, 0-5-6§, 0-10-0†, 82 per cent.
Article.—Grain, 0-5-0§, 0-8-0†, 60 per cent.
Article.—Bajri, 0-4-0 or 0-5-0§, 1-5-0†, 425 or 320 per cent.
Article.—Toor, 0-5-0§, 0-10-0†, 100 per cent.

I hope the millowner's association will consider these figures and will not deny to the millhands a rise of 35 per cent. over their 1914 wages for technical faults and want of organisation.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. LALIT.

New Bhatwadi No. 4.
January, 17, 1919.

THE TOWN HALL.

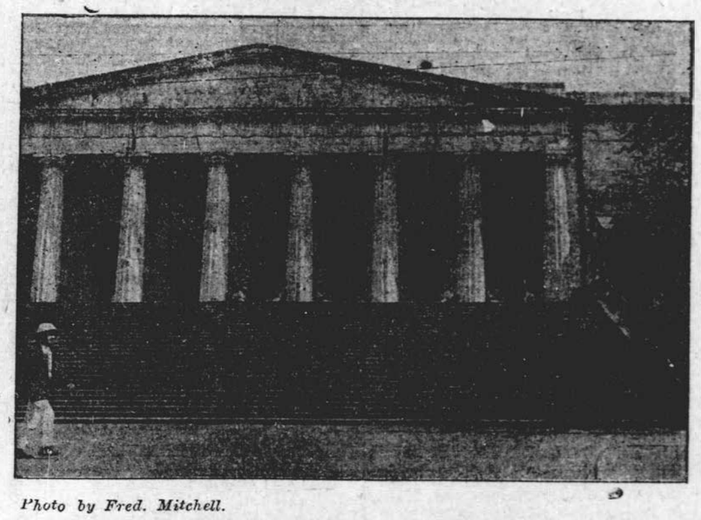

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Sailors kept in readiness to meet eventualities.

R.I.M. DOCKYARD STRIKE ENDS.

ADVANCE OF PAY OF ANNAS FOUR PER DIEM.

The Labour trouble at the Royal Indian Marine has practically come to an end. When the men arrived at the usual hour on Monday morning, they were told a reply would be given at about noon time. At about 10-30, the men's representatives accompanied by their solicitors—Messrs. Dubash & Co—met the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at the latter's office and after a little prolonged discussion, a settlement was arrived at and a notice was put up at the gates both in English and in Gujarati at about midday. The notice says:

The following settlement between the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and the men's representatives has been arranged. An advance of pay of annas four (4/-) per diem is granted all round provided the workmen return to work by 2 p.m. to-day. This advance will remain in force so long as the present high prices of food obtain and represents a percentage of increase ranging from 30 per cent. in the case of men on lowest rates to 10 per cent. in the case of those in receipt of highest rates.

Sd. CAPT. WILSON, R.I.M.
Sd. DUBASH & Co.

Royal Indian Marine,
Bombay, 20th January, 1919.

Some of the men who were on the spot are said to have immediately returned to work. Others who went away in the morning and are not therefore aware of the notice have not yet returned. It is understood that the time has been extended in their case till Tuesday morning.

TO MEET DEMANDS OF SERVANTS.

At a general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association held on Monday afternoon, it was resolved to meet one of the demands of the strikers viz., increase in wages as under:—

Those drawing upto Rs. 25, an increase of Rs. 6-4-0 on their pays.
Those drawing from Rs. 26 to 50, an increase of Rs. 7-8-0 on their pays.
Those drawing from Rs. 50 and above an increase of Rs. 10 on their pays.

The above is to be considered a famine allowance, and to operate till the next Hindu New Year taking effect from the Hindu month Posh Sood 1.

The other resolutions passed were:—That those who were dismissed were to be re-employed, the notice of dismissal to be taken as cancelled, and that the "mehta's" perquisite (called *sookhdi*) which had been withheld from the 'mehtas' should be granted them, and that those who were not granting them should grant them to their mehtas.

PHOTO OF STRIKERS OF MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Another Side Entrance.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S VIEW.

A representative of the "Chronicle" called on the Commissioner of Police last evening who informed him that there was a tendency on the part of men to resume work, adding that the men had not appreciated the value and weight of his Excellency's remarks, and that when that filtered down there was no longer any reason for them to hold out.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim, of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited.

SIR. S. P. SINHA.

"TIMES" COMMENT ON HIS APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

Commenting on Sir S. P. Sinha's appointment the "Times" says:—"The public will hail the appointment with greater sympathetic interest than any other. It is a rare stroke of imagination. We wish there were more of them in the new Government."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNS SITTING.

IN RESPECT TO PRINCE JOHN'S MEMORY.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

The President said they must have heard of the Reuter telegram announcing the sad and untimely death of his Royal Highness Prince John, the youngest son of their Majesties. It was the Corporation's wish that they should adjourn this meeting out of respect to the memory of the deceased Prince and should give a suitable expression to their sorrow.

DEATH OF PRINCE JOHN.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha moved: "That the Corporation have learnt with profound sorrow of the untimely death of his Royal Highness Prince John and desire to convey their respectful condolence on this lamentable occurrence to their Majesties and the Royal Family; that the President be requested to send to their Majesties, through the proper channel, a suitable expression of the Corporation's condolence and sorrow; that as a token of respect towards his Royal Highness's memory, this meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of further business."

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said it was with profound sorrow that they had heard of the calamity that had occurred in the Royal Family. They knew what great love and affection their Majesties had for their children and how they trained them to take up their respective duties. Prince John was considered a scholarly member of the family and had literary tendencies.

Mr. R. D. Hughes seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously, all present standing.

The Corporation then adjourned.

WARD ELECTIONS.

55 CANDIDATES FOR 36 SEATS.

The ward elections for the Bombay Municipal Corporation will take place shortly. Yesterday was the last day of nominations. There are 55 candidates for the 36 seats allotted to the representatives of the ratepayers. Among the sitting members, not seeking re-election, are the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. The following have been nominated:—

FORT WARD.
6 SEATS.—7 CANDIDATES.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia.
Mr. B. N. Gamadia.
Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
Mr. Phirozshah J. Marzban.
Mr. Sukhia N. H. E. Sukhia.
Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar.
Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji.

The first-named three are the sitting members.

MANDVI WARD.
8 SEATS.—13 CANDIDATES.

Dr. A. S. A. Gaya.
Dr. H. A. Nakhoda.
Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee.
Mr. K. H. Kayani.
Dr. P. H. Meisheri.
The Hon. Mr S. D. Kanji.
Mr. Rahimtulla Karamally Pirbhoy.
Mr. Velji Lakhamsi.
Mr. Naranji Haribhai.
Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla.
Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji.
Mr. Gulam Hussein Meheralli Kanji.

The first-named six are the sitting members.

BHULESHWAR WARD.
8 SEATS.—15 CANDIDATES.

Dr. D. B. P. Master.
Dr. J. J. Cursetji.
Mr. H. D. Nanavati.
Mr. R. S. Navalkar.
Mr. S. D. Navalkar.
Mr. M. I. Curtay.
Mr. M. D. Khakhar.
Mr. Rajaram Tukaram.
Dr. Taherali M. Kajiji.
Mr. Abdul Hussein Karimbhoy Janjaria.
Mr. Gulabchand Devchand.
Mr. Bhawanidas N. Motiwala.
Dr. M. B. Velkar.
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
Mr. Musaji Isafalli Mala.

The first-named four are the sitting members.

GIRGAUM WARD.
5 SEATS.—8 CANDIDATES.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.
Mr. J. B. Petit.
Mr. P. H. Mody.
Mr. R. B. Mantri.
Mr. S. G. Velinker.
Mr. T. A. Kulkarni.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Dr. D. D. Sathaye.

The brst-named four are the sitting members.

BYCULLA WARD.
5 SEATS.—6 CANDIDATES.

Mr. S. C. Dhondi.
The Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawalla.
Rao Saheb Manaji R. Kalewar.
Mr. Shankar S. Gangla.
Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala.
Mr. Umar Haji Yusuf Sobhani.

The first-named five are the sitting members.

PAREL WARD.
2 SEATS.—3 CANDIDATES.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.
Dr. S. S. Batliwala.
Mr. B. G. Parelkar.

The first-named two are the sitting members.

MAHIM WARD.
2 SEATS.—3 CANDIDATES.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy.
Dr. M. C. Javle.
Dr. Peter Rodrigues.

The first-named two are the sitting members.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

GOVERNMENT'S ULTRA-LEGAL BURDEN.

The following representation has been forwarded by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Government of Bombay in connection with the Excess Profits Bill:—

This Bill follows the resolution moved by Sir William Meyer, the late finance minister, in the Imperial Council and accepted by the non-official members of that body, that the Council recognised that the prolongation of the war justified India's taking a larger share than she did at the time in respect of the cost of the military forces raised or to be raised in this country. This resolution itself however was a conditional one and consequently the assent given by the non-official members was also conditional and not absolute. Sir William Meyer himself in moving the resolution declared that "it should also be understood that the contribution would similarly require reconsideration if it were found that grave financial burdens in other respects as, for instance, by a worse agricultural situation than that which we have at present to look to or if, though I trust his is unlikely we should be attacked by another grave currency crisis." Such a currency crisis has not arisen but the agricultural situation has grown decidedly worse than what it was in September last. At that time the monsoon was nearing its end and the hope was cherished that the late rains would be satisfactory. This hope did not, however, fructify and the result is a most distressful situation throughout the country. The truth in fact, that a famine which threatens to equal in its disastrous effects of the worst previous visitations is already on this land. Effects of the present visitation are again accentuated by the high level to which prices have been forced by the war and by the post-war commercial and industrial depression of a particularly severe character. My Committee feel sure that no worse agricultural situation than the one existing at present could have been conceived by Sir William Meyer when he promised that the contribution would receive reconsideration in such circumstances. My Committee beg, therefore, to urge most strongly that this resolution to take over ultra legal burdens by the Government of India will in view of the present acute crisis be withdrawn as the country cannot stand at all the heavy financial strain imposed by it in its present circumstances. Over and above this factor of the famine there is the early cessation of the war as against the critical situation prevailing when the resolution was passed. His Excellency the Viceroy in his opening speech at the War Conference referred to the fact that "the terrible revolution which has hurled Russia into anarchy has opened another door for Germany through Southern Russia to the confines of Eastern Persia and Afghanistan," "and indicated how from this vantage ground she could threaten India. His Excellency again in his opening speech at the September Session of the Imperial Council observed that the fifth year of the war had been ushered in full of high hopes for the Allies and that the end was not yet (in sight). My Committee refer to this to show that the approval of non-official members to the taking over of the ultra legal burden involved in Sir William Meyer's resolution conditional as it was, was given in view of the extremely critical nature of the situation then prevailing. Within less than two months however the situation underwent a revolutionary change on all fronts. This period saw the collapse of enemy powers and the victory of the Allied Arms to a degree which was never conceived of even by the most thorough going optimist. Sir William Meyer himself estimated that the war would continue up to March, 1920, and that demobilisation would begin afterwards. Under this estimate we are saved more than a year and a quarter of war as also the cost of the additional army and its demobilisation expenses. Looking to all these facts my Committee are strongly of opinion that the resolution which commits India to an additional expenditure of £45 millions sterling should now be withdrawn. India has rendered glorious and meritorious services during the war to the Empire. By no one have these services been appreciated more than by the late Finance Member of the Government of India. My Committee may say that in fact all the spokesmen of the Government of India, responsible ministers of the British Cabinet and leading members of Parliament have acknowledged the part India has played in bringing victory nearer to the Allied Arms. It must also be said that during the first two years of war 1914 and 1915 there was extreme depression consequent on the breaking out of hostilities. From October 1918, again all the trade and industrial markets have been dislocated and depressed. If the war period is taken into account as a whole it will not appear as if India has reaped a huge profit. The present depression will again wipe off whatever profits there were if it is long continued. In view then of the military situation and particularly depressed commercial and industrial and adverse agricultural conditions and the great poverty of India, my Committee beg to appeal to the Government of India to withdraw the resolution regarding the taking over by this country of the ultra legal charges. If this grant is withdrawn there will be no longer any necessity for passing the Excess Profits Bill which has roused an almost unanimous protest of the mercantile community against it. This tax again is likely to realise but a comparatively small amount and so my Committee beg to suggest that the alternative of a loan should be adopted in place of the Excess Profits Bill which will accentuate the present adverse conditions and cause, if persisted in, a disaster to the market which is already in a panicy condition. This course is to be recommended particularly with a view to avoid an unfavourable reception to the Government's loan programme in the year, which may be feared if an unpopular and harsh measure such as the Excess Profits tax is carried through in face of the unanimous opposition of the commercial community. Industries of the country received some stimulus during the war period which would, it was thought, enable them to resist successfully foreign competition after the termination of hostilities. The Report of the Industrial Commission again aims at great development of indigenous industries which would not be possible with this burden on them. This Excess Profits tax threatens to take away a large part of the accumulated profits specially as the present year will prove a year of loss to a large majority of merchants and industrialists. It is no exaggeration to say that many persons who have earned only small profits or have suffered even actual loss will have to pay this tax, which would be indeed unfair. Not only this but it would, by taking away the reserve strength of the industrial and trading world, sap the foundations of the industrial future of India. The proposed Bill is thus objectionable from many aspects and my Committee feel that it will be disastrous to the country from all points of view if it is proceeded with.

CHANGES URGED IN THE BILL.

If, however, the Bill is proceeded with, my Committee should like to suggest the following important changes and modifications:—

(a) Those companies which pay the Excess Profits tax should not be held to be liable to pay supertax. No supertax is levied on companies in England.

(b) The Committee hope that it is intended to levy income tax on the surplus after deducting the excess profits tax as in England.

(c) The assessee may be given the option of choosing any three out of the four years just as the assessee in England has the option of choosing any two out of three years.

(d) The excess profits tax should be made adjustable like the Income Tax on the current year's income being determined.

(e) In clause 6 (I) provision should be made as in the English Act that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Collector that the said average profit is less than the percentage standard defined in clause 6 (2) the standard profit shall be taken to be the percentage standard. The percentage standard should be defined as in the English Act.

(f) That in case of commencement of trade or business after 1912 the prewar standard of profits should be taken to be the amount of profit arising from trade or business on the average of as many years as the companies have worked during the years fixed for ascertaining the standard and also option should be given to the tax as provided in para 4 of the English Act of 1915 Finance (no. 2) fourth Schedule part II. In this section the words "commencement of any trade or business" should include any new part of business.

(g) Provision should be made in the Act on the lines of the English Act para 8 4th Schedule part I. by which in estimating the profit no account is taken of incomes received from investments except in the case of life insurance business and businesses where the principal business consists of making investments.

(h) Clause 4 of Schedule I of the Bill provides exemption from the proposed tax to any business which is liable to pay in respect of the accounting period excess profits duty in the United Kingdom. Such an exemption is highly unjust and unfair as it would mean depriving Government, that is the tax payers of India, of a large amount of money which is their due considering that the companies and people concerned have earned their profits in this country. Such business need not be called upon to pay excess profits tax both in India and the United Kingdom but surely it is quite a new innovation in the recognised canons of taxation to divert tax on the profits of a company working in one country to another country. It is for these reasons that my Committee urge that this clause should be repealed. (I) My Committee especially wish to draw the attention of the Government to the inequity of clause 5 of the Act. So far as the income-tax is concerned there is no special grievance in assessing on the period of 12 months for which the tax payer usually closes his account which period in the case of many Indian merchants falls in Diwali, i.e., about the end of October or the beginning of November. Similarly several joint stock concerns close their year in June or some such odd months. There is no complaint regarding the ascertainment of profits of the accounting period for income-tax in all such cases for there is no large variation in the rate of taxation, but in the case of the Excess Profits tax the grievance will be acutely and keenly felt. Care must be taken that different assessees are not differently taxed merely because of the incidence of the closing of the accounts on different rates. With regard to those who close their accounts in Diwali the period of assessment will represent 11 months of prosperity and one month of depression, while those who happen to close accounts in June will have to pay on the full prosperous year commencing from June 1917. and ending in June 1918, although they would also suffer from depression from October 1918, to March 1919. It is obvious that both those classes of people will be much worse off than those whose accounts are closed in March and who will have in their accounting period 6 months of trade prosperity and 6 months of trade depression. In order that the proposed Bill, if passed into Act may operate fairly and equitably on all, my Committee beg to suggest that in case of assessees closing their accounts in June, their profits for purposes of this Act should be calculated on the bases of ½ of their profits for 1917-18 and ¾ of their profits for 1918-19. Similarly with regard to those who close their accounts in Diwali their profits should be taken to be 7/12 of their profits for Sanvat 1974 and 5/12 of those of Sanvat 1975. These periods are given as hypothetical instances but my Committee would like to suggest their similar averages should be drawn for people whose accounts are closed in periods other than March. If, however, the Government consider this procedure to be intricate, option may be given to the assessee to make up a special account for the remaining period upto March, 1919, to ascertain the Excess Profits.

NEEDS OF FACTORY WORKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The present is the opportune moment to draw the attention of the public to the conditions of life of the factory workers in Bombay. Out of the number of disabilities under which they work the three outstanding ones which deserve attention are those connected with (1) housing, (2) long hours, (3) ignorance and (4) want of organization.

On account of the rapid increase of population the overcrowding in Bombay is increasing. Mr. Engel, the Chief Inspector of Factories mentions the fact that chawls built by factory owners are not eagerly sought after by the workmen of the mill. The workmen all over the world have natural suspicions about the motives of their employers. But in spite of this fact on account of the present housing difficulties in Bombay if mill-owners build chawls for their workmen, experience will prove that ultimately the chawls *will* be occupied by the workmen in the mill. There are about 9 chawls belonging to the D. M. Petit's mills at Tardeo and I know as a matter of fact they always remain occupied by the mill-hands. There is always a mixture of outsiders amongst the residents on account of the joint family system still prevailing amongst Hindus. But the main cause of the hesitation of the mill-hands in resorting to the chawls is the fear that if the mill-hand leaves the service of the mill he will be sent out of the chawl and everyone knows how difficult it is in Bombay to secure new lodgings. The problem, therefore, must be attacked in different ways. In the first place the mill-owners should provide buildings for at least one-third of their men. Secondly the Municipality or the Improvement Trust should undertake to provide buildings for workmen on a large scale levying a special tax on the different employers of labour in the city. Thirdly, private capital should be encouraged to provide buildings suitable for mill-hands and other labouring classes by certain concessions as regards plots, etc.

The problem of long hours is the most difficult for solution. Although there may be a few broad-minded mill-owners in Bombay who may not actively oppose a proposal to shorten the present hours of work, still, the mill-owners as a class will desperately oppose it not only urging grounds of self-interest but will not fail as clever men to put their opposition on the ground of the economic interests of the country. Those who are engaged in social work amongst the labouring classes have known by experience that the chief difficulty in making their efforts successful is that of the long hours. After spending twelve hours in the factory the workmen have no leisure and energy either for recreation or for education.

There may not be any open opposition from any quarters to the education of the factory workers. The Bombay Municipality which is responsible for the primary education of the people in the city excludes the education adults from its programme of work. It has also not done much for the education of those children who go to the factories. It once made a half-hearted attempt to start some special schools for the half-timers; but the experiment has now been practically abandoned. Night classes and Sunday classes are the only means of educating the mill-hands. But the opening of these classes is not a part of the Municipal educational activities. I am told the Municipality has recently started about half a dozen night classes. Let us hope that a larger and a bolder programme will be undertaken by our city fathers for the education of the factory-workers. The mill-owners with only a few exceptions have also done nothing for the education of their workmen. They ought to see as some of the mill-owners do see that educated workmen will be more efficient and more useful. The educated Indian public also is practically apathetic. The Social Service League and the Prarthana Samaj and other bodies together maintain about 50 night classes in the city with a daily average attendance of between 1,200 to 1,500 students. But this attempt is only a drop in the ocean. The one great lesson of the present strike that any one who moves amongst the workmen learns, is that the workman being ignorant not only cannot state clearly but even does not know what he or his fellow workers or his leaders are asking. The factory workman is never required to exercise his brain power even to the smallest extent in doing his work and on account of long hours he has hardly time to take part in any educational activities with the result that after a few years he becomes thoroughly dull-headed. An uneducated agriculturist in a village is much more intelligent than a factory worker. This process of making automatons of human beings is a great national calamity and I hope the problem of the education of the factory workers will no more be treated with indifference.

The necessity for organising the factory workers was never so clearly felt than to-day. I am sure the present strike would have been settled long ago if the workers had been organised. Even the mill-owners who nowhere in the world very much like to see their workmen organised would have preferred if to-day the workmen had been organised. The problem of organisation of workmen is beset with difficulties on account of their ignorance. Organisations of ignorant workmen are likely to be dominated by outside influence which sometimes may be used in a wrong cause or even sometimes against the best interests of the workmen themselves. Therefore, the work of education and organisation must proceed hand in hand.

But any improvement in the lot of the workmen will never be possible until their welfare becomes an object of constant public interest and not as on the present occasion of mere sympathetic curiosity roused by the terrors of the general strike. Let us hope that the lessons of this strike will not be lost upon us all.—Yours, etc.

N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay Jan. 20.

DEMANDS FOR DEMOBILISATION.

ILL-CONSIDERED ELECTION SPEECHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, January 7.—Some papers have been protesting against the slowness of demobilisation in terms that might perhaps have been justified had the war been over and Germany thoroughly trustworthy. Probably, this outcry, together with some ill-considered election speeches, is partly responsible for the discontent among the soldiers. General demobilisation has not begun yet.

A soldier speaker yesterday protested that at the present rate it would last until 1925. The original plan was demobilisation by industries with a view to avoiding throwing upon the labour market steel-workers before steelmakers and so on. Upon this scheme has been superimposed a plan of releasing men on leave who had posts awaiting them, apparently without regard to the industry concerned. It was the working of this plan that excited the suspicions and protests of the men at Dover and Folkestone. The importance of adhering to the original scheme is shown by the official admission that the discharged soldiers are among the ranks of the now rapidly growing body of the unemployed.

Another matter affecting the absorption of labour is the uncertainty concerning supplies and the prices of materials. Some people are hesitating to give large orders in the hope that prices will fall shortly, while others are unwilling to launch out until assured that the necessary raw materials will be forthcoming. The building of an immense number of houses is a pressing necessity, but the prices of materials are a strong deterrent and the Government in order to secure an ample supply of bricks, has promised the maintenance of the prices at the present level.

PAY OF INDIAN SHOP ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly insert the following in your widely circulated paper for the good of those concerned.

The present strikes of labour among the millhands, Docks, Railway and Cloth markets ought to open the eyes and throw some understanding among other Indian merchants, firms, etc., specially those leading like The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., The Deccan Stores Co., Hind Stores, etc., imitating English styles outwardly, whose uncomplaining staffs and assistants are not only meagrely paid, but they have to attend on Sundays and Holidays without any rest which humanity needs.

Will those generous gentlemen who are now taking prominent part to avert the present strike by encouragement of support, interfere further in the matter, by investigations in such firms etc., for a just cause in order that they may get credit for their noble acts, from all those that have similar grievances without any voice.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Jan. 18.

A "TOMMY'S" GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After reading your article about the Bombay strikes and as a soldier, I should like to voice my opinion upon the subject. We quite understand, and are in sympathy with the strikers, who are ground down to the lowest possible wage, ("not a living wage") by the European and Civilian Mill-Owners.

These Mill-Owners have apparently a right or at least are able to call upon the Military to stop any disturbance, (*in reality to protect themselves*). Now, what is the position of "Tommy"? He is a man who, has left business, home, and everything dear to him, to volunteer, to serve his country, and has endured during the past four years many hardships on different fronts.

Now, he is in India, waiting, and longing to get home after successfully coming through these four terrible years (one of the lucky ones who has escaped death, or serious wounds) he is kept out here (as a tool) for the civilians in India, who since the beginning of the war, while making huge sums of money have ignored common Tommy and looked upon him as an inferior being. But, who, is it they call upon when trouble arises—"common Tommy," who, is the majority of cases are men holding far better position than the Europeans out here. The war is now finished and Tommy is waiting to get home to his wife and children, to build up his business, instead of which he is kept out here, and ordered to fire upon men, with whom he is in sympathy, as well as undergo the danger of being injured or killed. Would you kindly publish this letter in your valuable paper please.—Yours, etc.

"FED UP."

Jan. 18.

MISCHIEVOUS AND UNAUTHORISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following lines in your paper with reference to a letter appearing in to-day's issue of the Chronicle under the signature "Shivashanker Waeudeo Talpade."

It seems that the correspondent is ignorant of the facts. He ought to have, before rushing to the press, taken pains to ascertain the true state of affairs. Then I am sure he would not have made the absurd insinuations against persons who are innocent of the charges made against them.

The fact is that a certain busybody sent letter to Mr. Crump to take evidence of certain members of the community, without consulting them or taking their consent. Thus the only person to blame is that busybody and no one else.

For the benefit of your correspondent I may further state that those persons strongly protested against the action of that busybody.—Yours, etc.

PATHARE PRABHU.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

100 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

Cholera continues to cause daily increasing ravages in the city, there being no fewer than 186 attacks and 100 deaths from this disease on Sunday, as compared with 84 and 69 respectively on Saturday. The total number of deaths from all causes was 261 on Sunday as against 245 on the preceding day and 93 on the corresponding day of last year. The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Sunday:

Fort	14
Mandvi	24
Bhuleshwar	30
Girgaum	18
Byculla	60
Parel	59
Mahim	35
Harbour, dock, railways and homeless	2
Hospitals	19

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox on Sunday.

The following figures show the upward tendency in the city's mortality during the last few days:

	Cholera	All Causes.
Wednesday	30	176
Thursday	48	232
Friday	55	244
Saturday	69	245
Sunday	100	261

Health during the week.

The total mortality during the week ending 18th instant was 1,441 and the death-rate 76-50. Deducting 50 deaths among recent arrivals from the Mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,391 giving the death-rate of 73.84. The figures for the corresponding week of 1918 were mortality 823 and the death-rate 43.69; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-18) mortality 611 and death-rate 32.43. Cholera declined to 306 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 270 deaths, or 221 and 149 less than the previous week.

Small-pox registered 12 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 3 deaths. Plague registered 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 455 against 491 in the corresponding week of 1918 and 439 the average of the week during 1914-1918.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir Dinshaw Wacha in his letter on epidemics published in Saturday's "Chronicle" says:—

"Let Bombay by the light of the frightful sanitary past, heroically strive with the combined efforts of all its enlightened and public-spirited citizens to relieve the congestion which is the fountain-source of epidemics and improve its existing insanitary conditions so as to make it in the course of time that modern Hygeia which the genius of that great sanitary authority, Dr. Richardson, years ago, idealised for the benefit of mankind."

Bombay to be that "modern Hygeia which the genius of Dr. Richardson years ago idealised" will have to banish from its midst the mania for inflicting artificial disease which is so rampant at the present day; for, that "great sanitary authority, Dr. Richardson", to whom Sir Dinshaw refers in his letter, will have none of the medical nostrums of vaccination and inoculation in the making of his ideal city. As Dr. Richardson's views on this point are most emphatic and instructive, permit me to direct the attention of your readers to the same.

Says Dr. Richardson:—

"The times are changing fast, and we change with them. In these days prevention of disease is the ambition of medicine, in which ambition all doubtful systems, like that of preventing one disease by the substitution of another, must eventually be set aside. And in as much as Inoculation is bad sanitation, even inoculation of cowpox (vaccination) may become, together with its caressed, flattered and spoiled promoter, nor more nor less, than a forgotten history."

(Asclepoed, No. XXIII., VI., XI., 114)

"If it be true that we of physic have really for well-nigh a century past been worshipping an idol of the market place . . . why, the sooner we cease our worship and take down our idol, the better for us altogether. We have, set up the idol, and the world has lent itself to the idolation, because we, whom the world has trusted, have set the example. But the world now-a-days discovers idolatries on its own account; and, if we continue the idolatry, it will simply take its own course, and, leaving us on our knees, will march on while we petrify."

(Asclepoed Vol. VII P. 91.)

"Science is, in the main, mostly useful, but is sometimes proud, wild and erratic, and has lately proposed a desperate device for the prevention of infectious perils. She proposes to prevent one peril by setting up another. She would inoculate new diseases into our old stock in anticipation that the new will put out the old. I pray you be not led away by this conceit. This manufacture of spic-and-span new diseases in our human, bovine, ovine, canine and perhaps feline species, is too much to endure the thought of especially when we know that purity of life is all sufficient to remove what exists, without inyoking what is not."

(Sanitary Institute Congress at Brighton), 1881.—Yours, etc.,

F.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

ANNOYANCE TO PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a daily morning traveller by the train which leaves Charni Road station for Colaba at 6 (S.T.) A large number of Indian milkmen—Bhaiyas—are my fellow-passengers, who are subjected to much harrasement by petty Railway Officials. Unless they give the quantity of milk demanded by the Railway servants, they are put to much annoyance. I am a daily eye-witness of the trouble at the station. This Monday morning a Bhaiya refused to give the milk asked for and bitterly complained about the ill-treatment meted out to him on previous occasions. Will the authorities concerned look into the matter? Until the Railway authorities pay decent living wage to their men, we need not be surprised, seeing that human nature is what it is,—if the employees resort to dishonest means to increase their scanty income. Will the company's Agent look into this question of the pay of the Company's petty servants? I am not speaking of the officials who already receive fat salaries?—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHY.

S. S. Zayani:—The H. S. Shustary's steamer Zayani, 2,857 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, sailed yesterday from the Bombay Bargeer for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S. S. Krakatau:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Krakatau, 4,289 tons, Captain J. R. Scholten, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Sumatra Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Sumatra Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 16th instant.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BELGAUM MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Yemnia Bhima Natekar *v.* Imperator.
(Before Justice Shah.)

This was a confirmation case from the Belgaum district, wherein their Lordships Justices Heaton and Pratt differed in their opinions, as regards the guilt of the accused and referred it to a third judge under section 378 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The accused was charged with committing the murder of one Rama Subraya Pisale of Jambagi, taluka Athni, on or about the 9th of July, 1918. The facts according to the prosecution were as follows:—

The accused was the deceased's servant and was on terms of criminal intimacy with the deceased's wife Bhagu. The deceased was informed of this by his mistress Santangi and he gave the accused a beating, which is said to be the motive for the murder. In the morning of the 10th July the deceased's body was found in a well, known either as Venkoba Tagare's or as Daji Chavan's well, adjacent to the sugar-cane field of the deceased. There were bloodstains at a spot in this field 10 cubits from the deceased's hut and there was a track of blood from this spot to the well. The injuries on the corpse were the depression of the right cheek and temple, fracture of the bones of the right cheek and jaw and two axe wounds on each temple. Early next morning the accused was found and brought before the sub-inspector. He admitted his guilt and stated that he had thrown the deceased's clothes into the deceased's well and a guilt on which he was sleeping into Tagare's well. He also produced a hatchet from under a Kadbi in a hut in the deceased's garden. He was arrested and sent to the First Class Magistrate on the 12th July, and he made a full confession on the following day. Before the Sessions Court the accused retracted his confession and denied his guilt and stated that a false charge was brought against him by the Patel because he refused to join the army as a recruit.

The learned acting Sessions Judge agreeing with both the assessors, found the accused guilty of an offence under section 302, I. P. Code, and subject to the confirmation by the High Court, sentenced him to be hanged by the neck till he was dead.

JUDGES DIFFER.

The confirmation case came on for hearing before Justices Heaton and Pratt, who differed in their opinions about the guilt of the accused.

Mr. Justice Pratt disbelieved the whole of the direct and circumstantial evidence and also the confession and observed that he would therefore reverse the conviction and sentence and direct the accused to be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Heaton saw in the evidence no more than the obscurity which arose out of the determination on the part of certain of the witnesses not to disclose the whole truth. He believed in the two circumstances, (1) the information given by the accused leading to a discovery of the clothes and (2) confession. And seeing that he was unable to observe symptoms of concoction, he felt he must record his opinion that the conviction was correct. His Lordship left the matter of sentence to the third judge to whom the case was to be referred.

Mr. Justice Shah to whom the case was referred after hearing arguments on both the sides, agreed with Mr. Justice Pratt and held that on the whole the evidence was not such as to justify a conviction and therefore reversing the conviction and sentence he ordered that the accused be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

G—G—G.

The three G's stand for *God's Greatest Gift* to Man, which beyond any doubt, is such a veluable Nature's heritage, that one who is devoid of it is *Man* only in name, and not in the real sense of the word. *Woe, worry* and *wastage* are the lot of those who lose it by transgressing against the benign laws of Dame Nature, by giving way to abuses and follies in childhood excess in youth, and unnatural indulengences. This brithright Gift of

M....h....d

Manhood is worth preservation if not lost already, and worth re-attainment at any cost, if wasted somehow or other, at any age. But how? Internal, external medicines, tonics, aphrodisiacs, oils, etc., etc., won't cure. They are all *bores*. Follow the natural path. Avoid wasting years and money by going in the wrong direction. Start right, continue right and finish right. "*Erectruss*," manufactured by Huston Bros. Co., of Chicago, U.S.A., priced at Rs. 15 only, p. and p. charges extra, will cure you in no time. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. It is a Mechanical Doctor in itself—save worry. Just sit down and write a post card to the *Erectruss (B. C.) Sole Agency in the East, Batala* (India), for its

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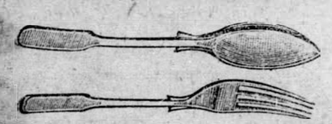

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE & THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR DISMISSAL.

45-18-3-18 T and J. Payne and Co. Monghbai widow v. Joshi Pragi Bhanje and anr, Bhimji and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

33-18—1368-18—Crawford B and Co., Yamashita Kaisen Kaisa Ld v. J A Grant and Co a firm Deputary F and D Part heard.

FOR SANCTIONING THE SCHEME.

4-11—385-06—Ardesir H D and Co. Abdul Razak v Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

562-17—Nami H & Co, Balcrishna Vishnu Vaigaukar and anr v Shrikrishna Tatoba Samant and anr. Mehta D. & L., Parti Heard.

1276-17—Furnanand and Co, Bhuderji Lalji v Morarji Raghunath and ors. Mer. and Co. Mehta D and L.

22-18—Shroff and D, Laxmidas Bhimji a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm Mehta D and L.

413-18—Mirza M and M, Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mer K and Co. Jeh and S.

468-18—Malvi M R and Co. Messrs Amulakhchand Mewaram a firm v Messrs Bhagwandas Dolatram a firm.

1059-16—Matu J and M, Gangadhar Keshowram v Gopaldas Gordhandas, Payne and Co.

614-18—Judah and S, Vithalrao Shivbagoo Alconda v Rao Saheb Moolji Narayen.

368-17—Amin and D, Bai Bhulibai widow and anr v Purshotam Jiwan and anr, Jam R and D.

153-18—Ard H D & Co. The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v The Bhimani Cotton Spg & Wg Mills Co Ltd Kanga & S.

571-17—Vachha & Co. Messrs Mahanlal Ishraught a firm v Messrs Ismailsons Ibrahim a firm, Payne and Co. Settled.

681-17—Shamrao M & H, Juthabhai Vishram v Haji Sulleman Haji Jusub, Matu J & M.

66-18—Kharas & Co., Framroz F Bhesania v. anr v. The Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ld., Payne and Co.

528-16—Bhimji and Co. Robert Buchanan and anr v. S N Co. Ld. The Indian and Pemusalai Payne and Co.

20-17—Vachha and Co. Messrs. Daluram Mangalchand a firm v. Tricumdas Lalji Dikshit M and K.

721-17—Bhimji and Co. Bai Bhikibai widow and anr v. Girdharlal Jadavnath Bridmar a firm. Payne and Co.

1383-17—H D and Co. Merwanji Dhanjibhai Sukhai and ors v. Virbaiji widow and ors Vachha and Co.

652-18—Hiralal Th, and Co. Ratansey Doongersey v. Bhawanishanker Parashram and anr. D J Mantri.

1089-16—Motichand and D. Abdulla Goolam Hossein v. Amoobai widow and ors Mulji and Tha.

1142-16—Kanga and Savani, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co.

1453-17—Ard H D and Co. Pajchand Ghellabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr. Cap and V. Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

216-18—In person, Krishnadas Gordhandas v. Shivshanker alias Baban Ganpatrao.

491-18—Malvi Messrs. Hummondrai Fulchand a firm v. Kashiram son of Bhagwandas.

595-18—Purnanand and Cl. Narotam Ranchodji and anr v. Kanji Jhaver Kanga and S.

1105-18—Surveyor and Co. Govind Narayen v. Moorarji Hirji and ors M B Chotia.

1161-18—N C Dalal, Keshavlal Manilal a firm v. Lala Manalal Chandumal.

1176-18—Captain and V. M Nagershett Sons a firm v. Jhaverbhai Lalubhai.

1349-18—Shamrao M and R, Harakchand Mansuklal v. Chunilal Nanalal.

1380-18—Captain and V, Joseph Hayem Moalam v. Nissim Yamen Musa, Payne and Co.

1426-18—Soonderdas and Co, Khusal Bhooderji v. Govindji Mulji and ors.

1445-18—Vachha and Co, Peetonji Burjorji Mehta v. J Arnfield.

1462-18—Merwanji K and Co, Shapurji Manekji Motabhoy v. B Cavasji and Co. a firm.

1504-18—Judah and S, Rajaram Chinnaya Coomer v Govind Ganapa Kubade.

1551-18—Amin and D, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v. Sha Sarachand Jadhavji.

1574-18—Madhavji K and Ch., Fatehchand Pratapsing a firm v. Kashiram Lachhidhar and ors.

1609-18—Mehta D and L, Haridas Amarsi a firm v. Ramji Devkaran a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1625-18—N C Dalal Vadilal Nathubhai Sons v. Abdulla Valli-Chapsey, Jehangir M and S.

1676-18—Captain and V, Mulji Meghji Ladha a firm v. Jethabhoy Raghavji and Co. a firm, Amin and D.

1679-18—Matubhai J and M, Fardunji P Mehta v. Jehangir Hormasji Umrigar.

1681-18—Captain and V, Meghji Ladha a firm v. Jethabhoy Raghavji and Co. a firm, Amin and D.

1716-18—Captain and V, Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed v. Mahomed Haji Aboo and anr.

1745-18—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Chhabildas Nathubhai a firm v. Keshavlal Bulakhidas, Dikshit and Co.

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Highly polished and amusing to children.
THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.,
BENARES CITY.

1763-18—Chitnis M and K, Messrs. Jetha Mulji and Co. a firm v. Gopaldas Amichand and anr.

1771-18—Khandwalla and Co., Jeysingbhai Bhogilalbhai a firm v. Nathalal Manilal a firm.

1793-18—Captain and V, Madhavji Devkaran a firm v. Harjivan Dayanbhai and ors Motichand and D.

1798-18—Captain and V, Madhavji Devkaran firm v. Devkaran Ebji and ors Vachha and Co.

1805-18—Mai M H and Co., Messrs. Narsidas Gangji ropet a firm v. Ramji Devchand Madhavji K and Ch.

1816-18—Ragh N and Co, Ambalal Sarabhai and anr v. Newman Taylor, Caig D and Co.

1829-18—M B Chothia, Shah Premchand Chimanlal a firm v. Namadial Bervailabhdas a firm.

1830-18—Kharas and Co. Khusal Govindji v. Lakhmidas Nowji Madh K and Ch.

1836-18—M B Chothia, Panalal Dipchand v. Thacker Dhunji Shamji, Mehta D and L.

1887-18—Khandvalla and Co., Parbhudas Purshotamdas v. Hemchand Jairam, Purnand & Co.

1892-18—Mehta D. and L., Lakhandas Lalji a firm v. Amratlal Lakhmidas, a firm.

1902-18—Amin and Desai, Bhanji Dharamsey Shaperia v. Ramprasad Mulchand.

1917-18—Mehta D. and L., Bhat Purshudas Raghnath a firm v. Gouraj Dulchand a firm.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co., Messrs. Manilal Vithaldas a firm v. Choonilal Motichand and ors., Khandvalla & Co.

1923-18—Bhai K. and G., Pestonji Nowroji Kapadia v. H. M. Cask, Little and Co.

1924-18—Manilal and Kher, Hassanally Sullemanji v. Kazi Kahiruddin, F. P. Pavri.

1926-18—Chitnis M. and R., Sallebhai Essabhai v. Ebrahim Essaji and anr., Bhimji and Co.

1927-18—Payne and Co., Chotalal Babansing v. Syr Babaldas Khimchand, Amin and Desai.

1728-18—Little and Co., Fatehally Abdul Kayam v. Damodrai Bapubhai Parekh, Khandvalla and Co.

1931-18—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Sha Dhanji Diiaji and Co. a firm v. Khoja Jafferbhoy Dattoo.

1932-18 Tyabji D. and Co., Amratlal Dowchand, a firm v. Bhabhaubhai Dhanji.

1993-18—Purnanand and Club, Ghellabhai Mahasukhram v. Messrs. Manilal Balbhai Kanga and S.

1948-18—Malvi M. R. and Co. Messrs Jas Gangji Pasat a firm v. M. G. Mohandas Lakhmidas Salaria Purnand and Co.

1949-18—Hiralal K. and P., Seth Ranchhod Lallubhai v. Ragabally Joomabhai a firm.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1620-18—M. B. Chothea, A. Abubaker v. Sha Hansraj Ameerchand.

1336-18—Little and Co., Messrs. C. Mithu and Co., a firm v G. Gildard and anr.

1506-18—Manecklal and K. Thakersedas Surajmal a firm v. Chirangilal Son of Bansidhar.
Narotamdas and Balaram Nathoo and Co., a firm v. Oodhavji Dhanjibhoy Rengineer.

1647-18—Khandvalla and Co., Chinta Shivaji Borekar v. Muktabai Widow and ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

5-18—Moti and Devi, Dada Haji Essack Atmaram v Hiralal Nazar and anr, Edg G W and Co.

1301-17—Hiralal and Co, Manubhai Raghunath Desai v Chhabildas Samalji, Unwalla P and P.

179-18—In person, Karlapali Satyanarayen v K S T Thevasiparmal Nadur, Ragh N and Co.

361-18—Mulla and M, Kanji Valji v Dwarkadas Chaturbhuj a firm, Madh K and Ch.

362-18—C P D'Cunha and Co, Joachim Vincent Paisley v Barjor Framji Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

429-18—Ard H D and Co, Haji Mahomed Joomabhai Jan Mahomed v Noor Mahomed Hoosein Merchant, Shroff and D.

S C Ct 195/4600-18—Patell and Eze, S John alias John David v Pirojshaw Dhanjisha Bolton, Jehangir and Seervai.

365-18—Dastur and Co, Jaygopaldas Ghaneshandas a firm v Messrs Gordhandas Nathu and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Distress in Kathiawar is growing every day very acute. Thousands are ill-nourished and the poor are living almost on the verge of starvation. The state of the middle class is far from satisfactory. Cheap food and grass are everywhere urgently wanted. If no satisfactory provision is made for the cattle and the agricultural classes in particular, it will be very difficult to cope with the conditions that will arise at the commencement of the rainy season. Though several "Panjrapoles" and generous-hearted people do their utmost for the cattle relief it cannot be gainsaid that the present conditions are causing every day more anxiety for the future. A number of peoples are received here every-day from Kathiawar for pecuniary assistance and no doubt there has been and there will be a very cheerful response to them.

The people in Kathiawar now hardly remember the very generous contributions of the several chiefs as announced on 11th December last on the occasion of the celebrated banquet given to Lord Willingdon. It comes to an aggregate of Rs. 2,63,000 and "more if required." The figures have been taken from the "Times of India" of the 12th December. The Jamsaheb in his speech at the said banquet said: "It will receive annual additions and will supply a ready help to the poor and the needy in times of famine." No doubt it is mainly due to his persuasion that such a handsome sum was collected and he now owes his duty to the public to see that all these sums are used at the right time for the purposes for which they have been intended.

Now what are the conditions in Kathiawar? Nobody knows how these sums have been used or are intended to be used. It is a pity that Kathiwar should receive help from the Presidency Fund which is at present insufficient to meet the entire demand, when most of the chiefs are in a position to afford the desired relief to the poor and the needy. Apart from these circumstances if genuine efforts are made sincerely to help the poor a very grave situation will be averted. It is now for the newly appointed Commissioner for Famine in Kathiawar with an influential committee at his back to try for immediate and efficient relief and see that all such contributions are forthwith used in the right direction. As far as I know, there is no Committee at present but it is absolutely necessary that a representative Committee for the whole of Kathiawar should be immediately formed to help the Commissioner.—Yours, etc.,

N. T. SHAH.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

HIS SEVENTH OFFENCE.

TWO YEARS FOR SNATCHING A CHILD'S NECKLACE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sergeant McKenna charged Ananda Shunker with the theft of a gold necklace, valued at Rs 109, from the neck of a child of ten months.

The evidence showed that on the 17th January, one Vithabai was going to the market to buy flowers. She had in her arms her master's child who had the necklace fastened by a clasp to her throat. Some men came up to Vithabai and asked her where a certain locality was situated, and as she turned her face to point out the direction, the accused, who was standing behind her, unseen by her, unfastened the clasp and removed the ornament. She did not notice this and only knew of the theft when a passer-by, who had witnessed the occurrence, brought her the accused with the necklace a few minutes later. The passer-by said he came from behind and seized the accused. The latter managed to get loose but he chased and seized him. The accused had in the meanwhile thrown the necklace on the ground.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted, and as he had six previous convictions in one of which he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In a resolution on the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces, Sir Harcourt Butler says orders will issue very shortly for the constitution of the Provincial Board of Agriculture consisting partly of officials and partly of non-officials.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 20th of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	74.5	62.6	80	--	0.53	—1.54
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	75.5	68.0	70	--	1.52	+0.02
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.8	43.3	75	--	0.07	—0.42
Rawalpindi	63.7	39.3	78	--	2.06	—0.59
Lahore	66.8	45.7	92	--	0.53	—0.53
Sibsar	63.3	35.4	100	--	0.96	+0.16
Ambala	62.7	48.1	92	0.03	1.46	+0.16
Delhi	63.0	50.5	84	--	0.09	—0.31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	67.3	51.8	96	--	0.84	+0.11
Mainpuri	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jhansi	69.8	49.2	95	--	1.50	+0.76
Cawnpore	70.0	52.9	100	0.12	0.83	—0.68
Allahabad	63.8	52.7	97	--	0.69	—0.41
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	72.1	46.0	54	--	0.14	—0.19
Karachi	70.5	55.4	94	--	0.40	—0.07
Ajmer	64.3	48.3	93	--	0.11	—0.53
Jaipore	66.3	50.2	88	--	0.95	+0.47
Kotah	66.6	52.6	90	--	1.12	+0.60
Mount Abu	62.0	48.4	84	--	0	—0.46
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	71.8	56.1	46	0	0	—0.13
Dwarka	74.5	67.9	73	--	0	—0.10
Veraval	84.4	62.0	53	--	0	—0.54
Rajkot	73.2	47.5	40	--	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	81.0	63.4	62	--	0	—0.27
Surat	84.3	60.4	64	--	0	—0.26
Ahmedabad	83.8	59.0	59	--	0	—0.13
Deesa	73.8	50.0	64	--	0	—0.18
Keemuch	69.4	48.8	93	0.01	0.60	+0.17
Jadore	74.8	51.9	93	0.02	1.42	+0.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	69.9	53.9	85	0.10	2.76	+2.43
Saugor	70.2	48.7	100	0.02	2.76	+1.96
Hoshangabad	74.9	51.—	87	--	5.01	+3.77
Khandwa	76.8	55.5	88	--	1.52	+0.60
Akola	78.9	56.8	82	--	1.77	+0.88
Amraoti	81.5	57.5	81	--	1.93	+0.93
Nagpur	75.2	56.7	85	--	2.46	+0.93
Chanda	80.7	61.0	83	--	0.84	—0.81
Raipur	74.9	54.8	79	--	0.71	—0.05
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.8	67.5	69	--	0.09	—0.47
Ratnagiri	84.7	66.1	68	--	3.41	+2.54
Marmugao	85.6	--	72	--	0.40	+1.31
Karwar	86.9	67.4	92	--	4.53	+3.53
BOMBAY DAGGAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.8	52.9	72	--	0.21	—0.78
Ahmednagar	82.9	60.7	72	--	0.91	—0.17
Poona	85.0	56.4	62	--	1.17	+0.06
Sholapur	86.0	66.9	57	--	1.41	—0.04
Bijapur	87.9	65.4	60	--	0.29	—0.91
Belgaum	84.5	59.7	60	--	4.25	+2.38
Aurangabad	81.7	60.4	78	--	1.66	+0.51
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.1	62.2	61	--	2.33	+1.02
Hyderabad	85.6	68.0	80	--	2.79	+1.73
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.0	72.0	73	--	6.60	+3.19
Calicut	87.8	73.1	84	--	13.68	+7.41
Cochin	91.7	75.—	76	--	10.92	+2.66
Colombo	85.9	72.7	90	0.11	9.78	—19.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.8	71.1	86	--	16.65	+10.42
Bellary	89.1	68.1	81	--	6.01	+3.78
Cuddapah	90.4	72.3	83	--	6.58	+1.85
Madras	87.0	74.3	92	--	50.12	+26.02
Bangalore	84.1	64.8	77	--	7.78	+4.50
Coimbatore	90	70.8	80	--	12.07	+7.02
Trichinopoly	92.7	72.9	76	--	13.88	+5.71
Negapatam	82.8	75.2	91	0.64	42.37	+13.35

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 15th January, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		2,00,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	89,12,323	
" Deposits at Branches	68,55,559	
		1,57,69,882
Other Deposits		16,18,18,959
Post Bills		6,958
Sundries		14,85,911
	Rs.	19,98,84,490

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,03,95,118
Other authorised Securities	16,71,040
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,51,23,793
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,08,14,870
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,12,41,995
Dead Stock	13,35,524
Stamps	6,175
Bullion	--
Balances with other Banks	6,53,947
Sundries	15,33,349
Cash	4,80,47,713
Rs.	19,98,34,490

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, Jan. 20th.

Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	....	....
Cash Certificates	Rs. 2,092-8..	Rs. 8,02,923-4
Total Rs. ...	2,092-8..	Rs. 8,02,923-4

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 20.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam Bengal, United Provinces excepting southwest with local falls in Bihar and Orissa and north-east of Central Provinces.

The chief amounts have been:—Shillong Cherrapunji, Cachatta, Burdwan, Berhampore and Mymensingh half an inch, Bogra three-quarters, Balasore and Cuttack a half, Naya Dumka and Mussooree one inch and Pandra a half. Disturbance in Northern India is now disappearing but fresh disturbance affecting West Persia yesterday is approaching North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to diminish in North-west India and United Provinces and appear on North-west Frontier.

DAILY WEATHERREPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is overcast at Delhi and Rawalpindi; elsewhere it is clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature below the average in the east Punjab. Night temperature is above normal at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air remains much damper than usual. Day temperature is generally below normal; night temperature is above the average in the eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues in considerable excess in Rajputana, where day temperature is slightly or moderately below normal. Night temperature is also in defect at Bikanar and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in large excess in Central India West and in moderate excess in north Gujarat. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is in excess at Surat and in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except locally at Saugor and Raipur. Humidity is considerably above the average. Day temperature is in moderate defect except at Chanda; night temperature is above the average at Chanda and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the Bombay Deccan and are lightly or moderately clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is above normal in the north-western districts. Night temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has improved over northern India and the central parts of the country and there has been a large decrease of rainfall, the only rain reported being light falls at Cawnpore and Jubbulpore. A fresh disturbance is approaching the north-west frontier and skies have again clouded over in Sind, Baluchistan and the north Punjab. Conditions are also slightly unsettled in the extreme south and Colombo reports a light shower. Humidity is in large excess and day temperature is moderate defect to the north of Latitude 20° N. with the exception of Sind and the west Punjab. Night temperature is above the average over the greater part of the Peninsula.

A few showers appear probable in the Punjab, the United Provinces and south Malabar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1919

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	30.043 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.0 "
Dew Point	61.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.569 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.8 "
Minimum do.	67.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N. E.
Movement of Wind do.	163 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Jan.			Jan.		
Mon.	20	m 1 37	28 9	20	m 7 54	17 6
		1 52a	24 5		3 29a	17 9
Tues.	21	m 2 4	27 11	21	m 8 29	17 10
		2 31a	25 9		8 1a	18 9
Wed.	22	m 2 39	27 2	22	m 8 56	18 8
		3 13a	25 1		8 34a	19 10
Thur.	23	m 2 55	26 4	23	m 9 32	18 7
		3 39a	24 5		9 12a	20 10
Fri.	24	m 3 25	25 7	24	m 10 20	18 11
		5 0a	24 0		10 5a	21 9
Sat.	25	m 4 12	24 24	25	m 11 22	19 0
		6 26a	29 11		11 46a	22 5
Sun.	26	m 5 15	24 4	26	m 0 42a	18 10
		6 16a	24 6			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 20 (Monday)	Sunrise, 7h. 15m.	Sunset, 6h. 24m.
" 21 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 25m.
" 22 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 25m.
" 23 (Thursday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 26m.
" 24 (Friday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 27m.
" 25 (Saturday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 27m.
" 26 (Sunday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 28m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 19th Jan. 2h. 10m. 54s. (a.m.). First quarter 26th Jan. 12-2m. p.m.; Full Moon 10th Feb. 2h. 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 24th Feb. 9h. 0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index errors and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 20th January, 1919, was 30.191 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .020 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING.

RIVALS.

Jan. 19.
S. S. Maur—Meranesan—Bangkok, Dec. 31.
S. S. Tyela—Hansen—Brewick, Dec. 14.
S. S. City of Baroda—Haddy—Mauritius, Jan. 9.

Jan. 20.
S. S. Sutton Hall—Mason—Hull, Dec. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20.
S. S. Yuberi Maru—Oto—Kobe, etc.
S. S. Zayani—Cunningham—Busreh, etc.
S. S. Linga—Cutbush—Karachi, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. Novara—Le Mare—Shanghai, etc.
S. S. Krakatan—Schulten—Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Turbo for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Calcutta for Liverpool and Karachi.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

S. S. Maur:—The E. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain C. Meranesan, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 31st ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Tyela:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Tyela, 2,092 tons, Captain M. Hansen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Brewick, which port she left on the 14th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Baroda:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Baroda, 4,238 tons, Captain B. H. Haddy, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius, which port she left on the 9th instant, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Sutton Hall:—The James Finlay Co.'s chartered steamer Sutton Hall, 2,270 tons, Captain E. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she left on the 14th ultimo, with a general cargo.

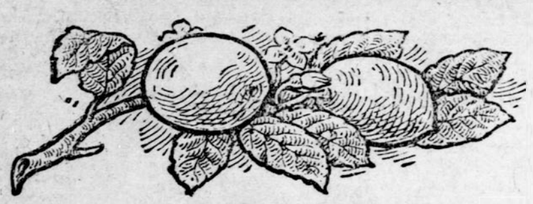
S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Novara:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Novara, 4,249 tons, Captain W. E. Le Mare, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, with a general cargo and 87 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 20th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Dates.	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
	S Bhatgrihar	3469	Karachi	23-1-19*	T M & Co
	" Lanka	956	N P	N P	DRIM
	W & M Gregory				
	" Ajmer		N P	N P	W & A Co
	S Lowestoft	2752	Calcutta	22-1-19	Mathias
	Q Misra	3083	Busra	20-1-19	T Morrison & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Sir Khosrau	3746	N P	N P	T M & Co
	Ning Ann	233	N P	N P	CEBP L
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Indrawati	510	N P	N P	DRIM
	Perawadi	684	Karachi	18-1-19	E N & Co
	Mavili	553	Bhavnagar	20-1-19	E N & Co
	Mahmadi	549	N P	N P	E N Co.
	Oporto	469	Varmarao	22-1-19	E N & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK



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INDIAN HAIR DYE.

An elegant and lasting Black Dye for hair; very much superior to any imported article. Hair turns black and perfectly smooth, only within three minutes of its application. It has no rival in the field and is quite easy for use. It has agreeable smell, fast colour and is very cheap in price.

Per case containing brushes and cups, Rs. 1-4. Postage extra

NAVARATNA & SON, KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

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NEEDS OF INDIAN LABOURERS.

BRITISH WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

A Labour Conference of delegates from Trade Union and Labour Bodies in the London District was hold on questions affecting the interests of the workers of India, on Saturday, December 7th, 1918, at 3 o'clock, in the Board Room of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, Swinton Street, London. Mr. Duncan Carmichael (Secretary, London Trades Council) presided.

The objects of the League are:—

1.—To promote the welfare of the working people of India, especially by means of Trade Union organisation and labour representation.

2.—To enlist the sympathy and help of British workers on behalf of labour in India independently of all political movements.

3.—To advocate plans for improving the position of the labouring classes in India, such as Workmen's Compensation, Old Age Pensions and reduced hours of labour with better social and industrial conditions.

The Workers Welfare League of India had summoned the Conference to consider Indian Labour problems. There was a large attendence of delegates, from important Trade Union bodies and other Labour Organisations of the Greater London area, who represented several hundred thousand British workers. Among the bodies represented were the London Trade Council, the Iron and Steel and other Trade Associations, Hornsey Trade Council, Hornsey and N. Islington Labour Parties. There were also delegates from the seven branches of Independent Labour Party and Unions of Engineers, Tool Markets, Carpenters, Sailors, Firemen and Electrical Trades.

Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu", Madras and Mr. Joshi of the "Chitramayajagat", Poona, were also present as visitors.

The Chairman, Mr. Carmichael, in his opening remarks drew the attention of the delegates to the fact that although India is not considered an essentially industrial country yet the fact is that in India thirty million men and women live by industrial work, as against agricultural.

LEGALISED SLAVERY IN INDIA.

Mr. Parikh, the President of the League referred to the labour on tea plantations, particularly in Assam and said that the labourers there were practically working under conditions of legalised slavery. The contracts which were made for four years by, even boys and girls of the age of sixteen were penally enforced. Nowhere else in the world are civil contracts between masters and servants, penally enforced. These legalished slaves were allowed by statute a monthly wage at the scale of seven shillings six pence and are required to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day.

Shapurji Saklatwala (N. U. C.) W. W. League pointed out that the Government in India was the largest employer of labour, in the Railways, Police, the Post and Telegraph services. And it paid these Government employees at the rate of from three shilling six pence to seven and six per week; and that the British Indian Soldier in the Labour Corps was paid two shilling six pence and that in the fighting force was paid seven and six per week; while his widow was to receive a pension of twelve pence to sixteen pence a week. Referring to the death rate he said in the industrial areas it rose up to 50 to 60 per thousand; whereas the infantile death rate, in a single ward of Calcutta of poor people's quarter, given by the Trust Report, was 675 per thousand in a single year, the average being over fifty per cent. That is the result of low wages, "cheap living" and bad housing. He said in the industrial town, Bombay, there were living 4 to 8 persons in a room 3 feet by 10 feet.

Mr. Millett (Iron and Steel Trades Confederation) referred to the twelve hours working day permitted by the Factory Act, employment of boys of the age of ten, the absence of education and want of any provision made for the children while their parents were working. He said the Labour in this country ought to remedy these inhuman conditions by bringing pressure on the Government.

Mr. Field, the General Secretary of the League, recognised the need of political freedom for India, but, he added that unless it was accompanied by economic reforms the lot of the worker would not be improved. Twenty years of voting might not make any appreciable difference in the lives of the masses, but twenty years of higher wages, reduced hours, free education and trade union combination would effect a peaceful revolution in the life of the country and make people happier.

A MISSIONARY'S IMPRESSIONS.

The Rev. Father Hopkins (Seamen and Firemen) who had lived several years in India, Burma and Ceylon and had worked for the amelioration of the material condition of the Lascars (the Indian sailors) spoke with authority and personal experience. He frankly said he had never prayed to give contentment to the Lascars, but he prayed the Father would kick them to discontent with their present position. And his prayer was as it were, listened to. With the help of their English comrades they have obtained substantial increase in their pay and were going to start a trade union of their own similar to the one the Chinese sailors had. He hoped that the union of Indian and British sailors would pave the way of the International Sailors' Union to which he was looking forward.

Mr. A. A. Mirza pointed out that the Indian Government ought to be told what the British Labour world thought of the Indian Labour conditions.

Mr. F. Lemaire (I.S.C.) who moved the fourth resolution, said that Indian politicians shall have to assure the Labour in this country if they wish to enlist our sympathy, that they desire to improve the condition of the Indian worker.

Mr. Mukanda Lal in seconding the resolution said that as he was not a politician nor did he aspire to be one, he may very well appeal to the Labour in this country not to judge the Indian politician too harshly and not to presume that like the British politician he was a capitalist and employer of labour. There were several almost insurmentable obstacles in the way of Indians, which prevent them from organising Trade Unions and working for the Indian worker. But if the British workers come to the assistance of Indians, in the near future, the Indian worker will be able to look after himself through his own Unions and organisations.

Mr. Gale who had been a soldier in India added that he would like the minimum wages as suggested to be Rs. 15 instead of 15 shillings.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) This Conference approves of the aims and objects of the Workers' Welfare League of India, and recommends the Trade Union and Labour Organisations of the London District to affiliate with the League and to actively advance its efforts.

(2) This Conference supports the claim of the industrial population of India for identical or similar rights, privileges, and legal advantages as are possessed or demanded by the workers of these islands. The Conference urges the Labour Party in Parliament to initiate legislation on behalf of the workers in India, tending to secure for them reduced hours of labour, increased wages, a democratic franchise, and other benefits approximating to those obtained by the workers of Great Britain.

(3) This Conference notes with regret the remarkable absence from the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Reforms of any description of the indigent and subservient condition of our Indian industrial fellow-subjects. It regrets the omission of any opinion or recommendation upon further factory legislation or other protective and ameliorative measures for the uplifting of the industrial population of our great dependency. The Conference requests that the power of Parliamentary recommendation on such subjects, being of Empire-wide interest, shall not be abandoned. It recommends that such legislative subjects as factories, dangerous and offensive trades, registration of labour, labour exchanges, provident funds, industrial health insurance, friendly societies and trade unions, apprenticeship, accident insurance and old age pensions, shall be definitely included in the scope of All-India legislation, subject to Parliamentary control, and not committed to the will and pleasure of various provincial assemblies, only half-democratised and dominated by non-labour interests.

The Conference also regrets the non-publication in the above-named Report of the text of the Memorial presented to Mr. Montagu by the Bombay Textile Workers' Welfare Society (Kam-Hit Vardak-Sabha), and fully endorses the demands made by the workers therein for short hours, higher wages, prohibition of deferred wages and enforcement of weekly payments, medical help, compensation for accidents, free education for factory children, appointment of sympathetic native officers as factory inspectors in place of Europeans, and votes in Municipal and Legislative Council elections.

(4) This Conference is of opinion that, while the legitimate desires of educated Indians for a larger share in the Government of their country are worthy of sympathy, the Labour organisations of Great Britain should promise active cooperation and support only on condition that the various Indian bodies desiring such cooperate incorporate prominently in their programme a demand for an eight hours-day, minimum wages of at least Rs. 15 weekly, abolition of child labour under 14 years of age, and other ameliorative measures for the industrial population of India.

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The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

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5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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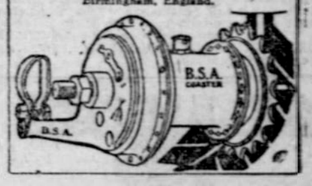

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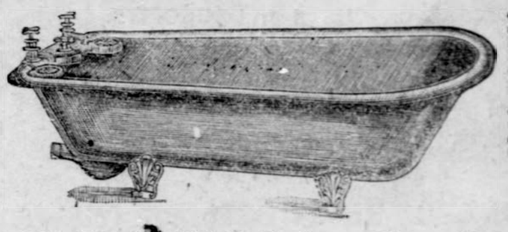

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.